FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA NOTES USSR 'EXPLOITATION' OF CEMA STATES

AU031232 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Moscow Deepens Its Policy of Exploitation of the Vassal Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- In the conditions of its grave economic situation the Soviet Union is continuously deepening its policy of the exploitation of the vassal countries, forcing the "fraternal" countries to obey to the economic dictate of Moscow. The meeting of the Executive Committee of Comecon which was held in Moscow recently, served also this aim. The Soviet news agency, TASS, reported that the meeting "discussed the coordination of the five-year plans of the Comecon member countries for the 1986-1990 period". The Russian metropolis organized this meeting at a time when these countries are drafting their own economic five-year plans.

The reality shows that in the field of the economic relations, the Comecon member countries are compelled to follow the Moscow's "instructions". This means that their best and most profitable goods are sent to the Soviet Union at low prices, while there are shortages of them in these countries, and that the Soviet goods are purchased at higher prices. The data released by the Soviet press itself show that the Comecon vassal countries supply Moscow with various kinds of products.

SFRY MEDIA CITED ON KOSOVO ECONOMIC ILLS

AU021515 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

["The Backwardness and Economic Difficulties Increase in Kosovo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 2 /ATA/ -- As it comes out from the reports of the Yugoslav press, the general situation in the economy of Kosovo continues to be very grave. The promises to level the economic inquality and to increase the rates of the economic development of the region were not kept, the plans for aids from the republic and the federation remained on paper and the backwardness of Kosovo, as compared with the other parts of Yugoslavia, deepened further more. The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, reported recently that a meeting of the three councils of the assembly of Kosovo examined the actual economic processes in the region. The meeting stressed that the social-economic development of Kosovo is far from expectations, that the economic activity develops in different conditions, that there are problems and weak points in the main branches of industry, etc.

To the grave economic situation in the economy of Kosovo testify the published figures and facts. During 1981-1983, for example, the rates of the growth of its industrial production were 25 per cent lower than the average for all the country, whereas those of capital investments were 50 per cent lower. If in 1980, the investments in Kosovo covered 4 per cent of the general investments in Yugoslavia, in 1982 they fell to 3.3 percent. During the first 4 months of the current year, as it comes out from official statistics, the industrial production has fallen 4.5 per cent. TANJUG pointed out that "the growth of industrial production is not being realised."

The newspaper DELO wrote recently that "the distinctions between the developed and the undeveloped are becoming more striking".

The Yugoslav press itself is forced to admit that "the difference between the development of Kosovo and the average of the country, is increasing instead of lowering". In 1984, the national incomes per capita of the population in Kosovo are 75 per cent lower than the average for all Yugoslavia and 50 per cent lower that the average for Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro.

The internal and foreign debts of Kosovo are increasing fastly according to the data published by the Yugoslav press, in the middle of last year, the sum of the foreign debts increased 5 times as against 1975 and reached the figure of 1.3 billion dollars. During the same period, the percentage of the foreign debt of Kosovo in all the foreign debts of Yugoslavia rose over 5 times.

The financial situation of Kosovo is worsened and aggravated by its large debts to the Yugoslav banks and other parts of Yugoslavia. At the end of 1983, the amount of these debts was estimated at about 54 billion dinars. Only the annual repayment of the interest rates and short-term credits is twice higher than the annual accumulation of the economy of Kosovo.

Of course such a difficult and complicated situation in the economy of Kosovo has been reflected in the cost of living which has kept rising in the region. As the Yugoslav press, writes recently during the first 5 month period of the current year, as against the same period last year, the cost of living jumped by 56.8 per cent.

The enormous difficulties and the economic backwardness are making the problem of unemployment in Kosovo even more acute. According to reports in Yugoslav press, the number of officially registered unemployed people reaches 100,000 and three fourths of them are youth. The newspaper VJESNIK reported recently that the level of unemployment in the region has reached the figures of 30 per cent. While in the whole Yugoslavia 26 out of 100 inhabitant are employed, in Kosovo only 11 persons out of 100 are employed. The reports in the Yugoslav press will inform that till the end of 1985, 30,000 other people will be added to the unemployed in Kosovo. The impossibility to find job in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia has forced and forces many Kosovars to emigrate abroad to earn their living, mainly to West European countries.

The facts are clear evidence that the Yugoslav leadership continues to pursue its discriminating policy, neglecting the weak economic base of Kosovo, deepening the impoverishment of the Albanian population further, which suffers also from the savage national oppression.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS LISTED 7-30 SEP

AU021924 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian, in its broadcasts between 7-30 September 1984, has carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Shkoder District industrial plan was fulfilled 101.3 percent for Jan-Aug period. (1800 GMT 7 Sep)

Elbasan Metallurgical Combine collectives have fulfilled the Jan-Aug plan 101.1 percent. (1230 GMT 8 Sep)

Rubik copper mine is cited on its innovative work which has resulted in cost reductions of 2.5 million leks. (1600 GMT 20 Sep)

Lushnje District has overfulfilled its plan by 20 percent during August. (1230 GMT 12 Sep)

The collectives of the Koman Hydroelectric Power Plant construction site have fulfilled the 8-month construction and installation plan 104.1 percent. The cost reduction target has been exceeded by 103,000 leks. (1230 GMT 13 Sep)

The foodstuffs industry in Vlore District reports that the 8-month plan has been exceeded by 250,000 leks. (1230 GMT 13 Sep)

The industrial production sector in Sarande District has fulfilled the January-10 September plan 104 percent. (1230 GMT 13 Sep)

Gramsh District industrial plan was overfulfilled 1.3 million leks for the 8-month period. (1230 GMT 14 Sep)

The industrial production plan in Librazhd District was exceeded by 1.7 million leks, while Berat District fulfilled its industrial plan 100 percent. (1230 GMT 15 Sep)

The food and light industry sector in Elbasan District has exceeded its production plan for the 8-month period by over 3 million leks. (0600 GMT 18 Sep)

The Gur i Kuq iron-nickel mine in Pogradec District has exceeded the 8-month extraction plan by 600 tons. The mine's net income plan has been exceeded by 650,000 leks and the cost reduction target has been exceeded by 720,000 leks. (1230 GMT 18 Sep)

Tepelene District industrial production plan for the 8-month period has been exceeded by several thousand leks. (1230 GMT 18 Sep)

The working people in Shkoder District have exceeded the production plan for the period up to the present by 11.4 million leks. The state budget plan has been fulfilled 100 percent and the net income of enterprises has been exceeded by 7 million leks. (1000 GMT 19 Sep)

Permet District fulfilled its overall industrial plan and produced excess goods worth 2.1 million leks. (1800 GMT 21 Sep)

Puke District produced goods worth 3 million leks over its plan for Jan-15 Sep period. (2200 GMT 23 Sep)

Diber District collectives have exceeded the Jan-20 Sep industrial plan by 1.5 million leks. (1900 GMT 24 Sep)

Shkoder District has prefulfilled the 9-month plan by 4 days. (1100 GMT 27 Sep)

The Sarande foodstuffs factory has prefulfilled the 9-month plan and has so far produced goods worth 3.5 million leks over and above the plan. The fishery enterprise has also overfulfilled its plan by 850,000 leks. In Tirana, the Misto Mame timber combine has already reached the annual target pertaining to increased production effectiveness, and has exceeded the 8-month production plan by 7 million leks. (1230 GMT 28 Sep)

Pogradec District reports general industrial plan has been fulfilled 102 percent. The cost reduction target has been exceeded by 169,000 leks. (1230 GMT 29 Sep)

The next incomes of enterprises in Kolonje District has been exceeded by 458,000 leks, while the cost reduction target has been exceeded by 217,000 leks. (1700 GMT 29 Sep)

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED FOR 1985

AU031251 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- The protocol on the goods exchanges and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin, on October 1, 1984.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the German side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Dietrich Lemke.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic Horst Soelle, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in the GDR, Dhimiter Karanxha and the members of the two delegations.

During its stay in Berlin, our delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the GDR, Horst Soelle.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the GDR chromium ore, copper wires, tobacco and cigarettes, fresh vegetables and fruits, artistic products, ready-made garments, tinned products, etc, and will import chemicals, machineries and equipments, optical products, agricultural machineries, etc.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES ALGERIAN DELEGATION

AU031240 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Besnik Bekteshi received the delegation of the National Organisation of the Mujahedeens of the Algerian people, led by the national secretary of this organisation Angut Ali, with whom he held a warm and friendly talk.

Attending the reception were the chairman of the national committee of the war veterans of the Albanian people Shefqet Peci, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and others.

MINISTER OF HEALTH ALUSHANI DEPARTS FOR ITALY

AU031936 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Ajli Alushani, minister of health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today left for a friendly visit to the Republic of Italy at the invitation of the Italian minister of health.

BCP DAILY COMPARES GROMYKO, REAGAN UN SPEECHES

AU031225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 84 p 5

[Sibila Dimova article: "Political Will and Political Tone"]

[Text] "A nuclear age requires that political thinking be consonant with its realities. Where categories such as 'strength,' 'deterrence,' and 'superiority' still prevail in this thinking, they must be replaced by concepts of the non-use of force, confidence, equality, and mutual regard for security interests." This passage most strongly characterizes the essence of the speech delivered by Comrade Andrey Gromyko at the UN General Assembly, and as well as the stand on the basic problems of our era and the future prospect of USSR-U.S. relations.

It is quite natural that in today's tense situation, these relations are the focus of attention. Hence the speech delivered by the U.S. President from the UN rostrum in New York and his meeting with the leader of Soviet diplomacy, which took place at the U.S. President's invitation, as well as the stand of the USSR set forth by Andrey Gromyko, evoked numerous commentaries and forecasts.

When a speech has an unmistakable and meaningful essence, the tone of voice is of secondary importance. The fact is, however, that most Western commentators paid attention to the tone of voice in which Ronald Reagan's speech was delivered. Even those observers closely connected with the White House questioned to what extent this tone was consonant with the requirements of election propaganda. No highly placed Soviet politician has ever called the United States "an empire of evil." However, the absence of such expressions in the President's most recent speech made many observers inclined to praise the speaker. Taking into consideration the fact that the elections in the United States are forthcoming, the tone truly deserves attention, not because of personal style, but because it pertains to the influence of opportunistic considerations affecting state policy. The tone of voice in which the President's speech was delivered was also significant in as far as it revealed the evaluation of public opinion, which every serious-minded politician is obliged to take into consideration.

The sincerity and consistency of Soviet foreign policy were shown very clearly in the factual strength and realistic approach contained in Andrey Gromyko's UN speech. The Soviet side does not need any "changes of tone" in order to earn the respect of the world and the support of its friends. Whereas the American side proposed "talks in general" as a new initiative (as if no specific discussions on controversial problems had ever taken place in the past) designed to improve the atmosphere between the two countries, the Soviet foreign minister, based on sound arguments, correctly pointed out the exact reasons for the existing deterioration of the atmosphere. The danger of nuclear annihilation is not the result of words or of a tone of voice, nor can talks as such eliminate this danger. The draft resolutions submitted by the USSR to the UN debates pertaining to the use of outer space solely for peacefull purposes and the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism represent precisely those practical steps that should not remain merely a subject of discussion.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly, the President of the United States pointed out his country's efforts to act as a moderator in local conflicts and claimed a special attachment to political settlement of controversial problems. One of the examples he cited pertained to Washington's support for diplomatic procedures likely to establish peace and security in Central America.

At the same time, however, high-ranking State Department officials expressed their disagreement with the recently published document of the Contadora Group, while U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was trying to persuade the West European allies to adopt discriminatory measures against Nicaragua. This is only one example of a hotbed of tension where the United States feels entitled to decide the fate of other nations.

In order to eliminate notions such as "strength," "deterrence," and "superiority" from political thinking, it is not sufficient to change the tone of one's voice. Specific, practical steps are the main criterion here.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ

AU012015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at 27 September official dinner in Sofia for Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz]

[Text] Estemmed Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: I am especially pleased, Mr Federal Chancellor, to greet you, the noted leader of the Republic of Austria, and the officials accompanying you, as our dear guests. Your visit is the continuation of the already traditional dialogue between our countries' leaders. I believe that we are all convinced of the significance of the summit meetings for developing cooperation between our states and for the sincere exchange of opinions on the most topical international issues.

Esteemed Mr Sinowatz, we have sufficient grounds to state that Bulgarian-Austrian relations are developing well and according to an ascending line. They are the expression of the friendly relations and the willingness of the two peoples to live in peace and understanding, as well as an expression of our countries' striving and readiness to contribute, according to their possibilities, to creating an atmosphere of security and confidence in Europe and the world.

I believe that I can say without exaggeration that the relations between Bulgaria and Austria are an example and proof of the vitality of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. However, there is still more to seek and achieve and more untapped possibilities to analyze so that new roads of cooperation can be discovered.

Mr Federal Chancellor, your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria is taking place at a time of complex and exacerbated international tension which cannot but alarm us, you, and all sober thinking people concerned with the present and future of mankind. Unfortunately, there are still reactionary forces in the world that care little for the fact that people live with the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe. These forces are trying to achieve military superiority so that they can impose their will on the entire world through pressure. They do not choose the means in carrying out their deeds and accumulate mountains of weapons of mass destruction. Thus, the next step towards the arms race -- the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries -- was reached. Thus the next step as well, the militarization of space, is being prepared.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria categorically opposes the application of policy from the position of force. The use of force and even the threat of such use are an obsolete phenomenon. They cannot and must not be a manner of conducting international and interstate relations.

We support the just and lasting solution of the conflicts in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, and all other regions of the world because this is in the interest of peace and security in the world.

We believe that the further exacerbation of the international situation can be prevented. All open questions can be solved through honest and constructive talks based on the principle of equality and equal security. One thing is necessary: for all governments to show goodwill and political realism. The constructive proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states are an expression of their lasting striving toward understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Stockholm conference is called upon to play an important role in reducing tension on our continent. The socialist countries' proposals on adopting appropriate military-political and military-technical measures are a sensible basis for successfully concluding the first stage of this important international forum.

We rejoice at the fact that in its cooperation with other neutral and nonaligned countries, the Republic of Austria is making a substantial contribution to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in the continent. Your policy of permanent neutrality contributes to enhancing your country's authority in the international arena. The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values this policy. Setting Vienna as the next venue of the representatives of the state participating in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which will take place in 1986, is recognition of Austria's efforts and merits.

Mr Federal Chancellor, our people recently marked a remarkable jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. We are proud of our successes during this period, the result of the selfless, constructive work of all Bulgarian people.

During these 4 decades, Bulgaria consistently and steadily conducted a policy of peace and understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation, and will continue to follow this policy.

Our country attributes special significance to the situation in the Balkans. We shall continue to actively work for asserting positive tendencies in the relations between the Balkan states and for strengthening confidence and goodneighborliness in the region. There is no doubt that the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone will have a favorable influence on the political climate on the entire continent.

In conclusion, Mr Federal Chancellor, please allow me to express the hope that your visit will contribute to further expanding the relations, friendship, and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria, and will contribute to improving international relations in the name of peace and progress of all countries and peoples.

I propose a toast:

To the health of our esteemed guest, Mr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria;

To the further fruitful development of friendly relations between our countries and peoples;

To strenthening peace and security and developing mutually beneficial and equal cooperation in Europe and the world.

To the health of all those attending the dinner.

Cheers!

Sinowatz Speech

AU272019 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz opened his speech with words of gratitude for the invitation to visit Bulgaria and for the warm reception. Emphasizing the great role having been played by the Bulgarian head of state for decades now in the European policies, the distinguished Austrian guest noted the importance of human contacts and personal talks for the consolidation of the good relations between the two countries.

"We should note specifically that there is a brisk exchange of visits carried out between Bulgaria and Austria", Mr Fred Sinowatz said and emphasized the Joint Commission's regular sittings and recalled his Vienna talk in June with Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov and his meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov in 1982 during the president's visit to Austria.

These are sound guarantees for the high level of our bilateral relations in all spheres -- politics, culture, science, economy and tourism", Austria's federal chancellor emphasized.

Dwelling on the need for continuous building and deepening of the two countries' relations -- the purpose also of this visit to Bulgaria, Mr Fred Sinowatz stated that thanks to her foreseeing credit policies and good international name, Bulgaria is a highly valuable economic partner for Austria. A telling illustration of this is the great Austrian participation in the International Plovdiv Fair, he said.

The federal chancellor also defined as very brisk the two countries' cultural exchanges, illustrating this assessment with a number of examples of successful cultural events in Austria. But while the balance of the relations between Austria and Bulgaria is extremely positive, he stressed, the international situation is not particularly encouraging at first glance. But since optimism, as Mr Fred Sinowatz said, is the main Austrian feature, he wished to dwell on those circumstances which give his country the grounds for hopes.

Noting the fact that for 40 years now there have been peace and stability on the European Continent and that a balance has been attained, the distinguished Austrian guest stressed the need for strengthening this balance by controlling the armament and by disarmament measures. This is why, in the present tense international situation, it was of special importance that the meeting of the participant states in the European Security and Cooperation Conference successfully ended in Madrid and that in Stockholm, at the European Confidence-Building, Security and Disarmament Conference an international forum was created at which all participant states, irrespective of their social and political systems, have the possibility to carry out businesslike talks on Europe's security, Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz stressed.

"Austria is attaching great importance to all serious proposals for disarmament, especially, of course, those which are important for the situation in our own region", he stressed and added:

"Last, but not least, thanks to Bulgaria's goodneighbourly relations, and despite the various state forms, the Balkans became a zone of peace and cooperation. Austria is pursuing the same course towards her neighbours and therefore sincerely welcomes such a development.

KHRISTOV COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

AU030950 Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 2 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Khristo Khristov, comments in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT on the development of Bulgaria's foreign economic ties and on the results of this year's 40th Autumn Technical Fair in Plovdiv, held September 24 through October 2.

The interviewee reveals that the country's last year's foreign trade amounted to 23 milliard and eight hundred million leva in foreign exchange, which was nine per cent more than the figure of 1982. This year's trade total is expected to exceed the figure of 25 milliard leva in foreign exchange. The exchange of goods between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in 1984 will rise by ten per cent to reach 11 milliard and six hundred million roubles. Minister Khristov expresses the view that the economic plans for the development of the country in the years of the eighth five-year period of 1981-1985 which provide for foreign trade in the above mentioned period to rise by 40 per cent will be fulfilled.

The minister goes on to assess the foreign trade, scientific, technological, economic and other forms of cooperation with the other CMEA member-countries as successful. To illustrate this he cites an example clinching home the fact. This is the trade and payments protocol between Bulgaria and Hungary signed at the time of the fair, under which exchanged deliveries next year will increase by 20 per cent as against the amounts stated in the long-term agreement.

The minister expresses his satisfaction with the deals concluded at the time of the fair, which go to the tune of over two milliard and 700 million currency leva. About 50 per cent of all the contracts were concluded with the Soviet Union. The contracts concluded with firms from the advanced capitalist states, too, amount to millions.

In conclusion the Bulgarian Minister reiterates the principles guiding the country in the promotion of her foreign economic contacts. Among these stand out those of equality and reciprocal profit. He stresses also that he deems the present policy of the White House aimed as it is at restricting the economic relations with the socialist countries as near-sighted and unpromising. "Business circles which prefer business to hostilities have voiced sober-minded views and a sense of sober-minded realism" adds the minister.

Autumn Fair Transactions

AU291809 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Plovdiv, September 29 (BTA) -- At the Autumn Plovdiv Fair which opened on 24 September the business transactions made till this day have amounted to 2,420,000,000 foreign currency leva. The deals are made with Soviet foreign trade organisations, with enterprises of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Cuba and other countries. Today the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the "Reksort" grouping of the West German "Mannesmann" concern signed a long-term agreement on technical and economic cooperation based on joint production.

MLADENOV MEETS ANDREOTTI, OTHERS IN NEW YORK

AU031909 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct 3 (BTA Corr) -- The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, who took part in the United Nations' General Assembly session, met the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, Mr Andreotti.

The two ministers discussed bilateral relations and the chances of solving some of the existing problems. They touched upon questions pertaining to the commercial and economic cooperation and the political relations between Bulgaria and Italy.

Both parties to the talks said they stood for the manifestation of good will in the settling of difficulties which may appear in bilateral relations and for the further promotion of relations.

Mr Petur Mladenov met also the secretary general of the Arab League, Mr Chedli Klibi. they agreed the situation in the Middle East is dangerous and expressed their full support for the proposals made by the Soviet Union on July 29, 1984, which they view as timely and capable of laying a solid foundation for the overall, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question.

Mr Klibi thanked for Bulgaria's consistent support for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

A meeting was held between Mr Petur Mladenov and the minister of foreign affairs of Burkina Faso, Mr Laitar Basile Guissou.

The two ministers agreed that it is necessary to make efforts to promote the ties between Bulgaria and Burkina Faso. Some concrete measures were outlined in that respect.

They discussed also the occupation of Namibia by the South African Republic and the policy of racism and apartheid as practised by Pretoria.

Mr Guissou gave a high assessment to the policy Bulgaria is (?pursuing) in support of the struggle of the African peoples for independence, for free development and for abolishing all manifestations of colonialism and neocolonialism.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 2 Oct 84 adds: "Today in New York, Comrade Petur Mladenov met Paulo Jorge, Angolan foreign minister. During the meeting the common position was expressed that the struggle against militarization and international tension must increase, because these problems, caused by the militarist policy of the imperialist states, affect all peoples. Bulgaria and Angola therefore unreservedly support all proposals aimed at constructing relations of peace, confidence, and cooperation. Petur Mladenov and Paulo Jorge devoted special attention to the situation in the southern part of Africa. They assessed that the Republic of South Africa is continuing to conduct a policy of racism and apartheid, opposes the granting of independent of Namibia, and openly supports and arms insurgents with the goal of destabilizing the area and disrupting the peaceful and constructive development of neighboring states."]

CHINESE EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY

AU031521 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Wang Benzuo, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy on 28 September on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

The reception was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, and deputy ministers.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception.

CONSULAR CONVENTION SIGNED WITH MEXICO

AU031230 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Mexican United States have been held in Mexico. They were conducted by Maria Zakharieva, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Alfonso Rosenzweig, Mexican acting foreign minister ad interim. The state and prospects for the development of Bulgarian-Mexican relations in various spheres were discussed and views on certain international issues were exchanged. A consular convention between the two countries was also signed.

TANCHEV RECEIVES IRANIAN MESSAGE FOR ZHIVKOV

AU021908 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 2 (BTA) -- The first vice president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev, received Mr Seied Reza Hadj Zargarbashi [spelling as received] temporary in charge of the Iranian Embassy here, to deliver a message to the State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

AU031100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 84 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary: "Who Is Opposed to Dialogue"]

[Text] The presidential election year in the United States has its peculiar features. One of them is that as a rule, the incumbent president suddenly begins championing a policy he hopes will win him reelection instead of the one he had been practicing. All of this happens irrespective of the president's true intentions and plans. Ronald Reagan is no exception in this respect.

The President who, to use the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, assumed office as a sworn enemy of the arms control agreements concluded by his predecessors, claims that he is ready to negotiate on halting armaments. "What can the American public think about his public promises in an election year? In a word, it can only be skeptical," observes this American newspaper in commenting on Reagan's speech at the start of this year's UN General Assembly session.

Indeed. Is it possible to take what the American President said on Monday in the United Nations seriously about his endeavor to "improve working relations with the Soviet Union"? Does Reagan himself take his proposal seriously for regular consultations with the Soviet Union at the ministerial level, considering that since taking office he has been doing everything he can to wreck all that was achieved in Soviet-American and international relations in the past years?

Reagan's main opponent in the election campaign, Walter Mondale, responded to this by saying: "The President should have been talking like that 6 weeks after assuming office, not 6 weeks before the elections."

In the past 4 years, Washington has destroyed virtually all foundations of U.S.-Soviet cooperation based on mutual acceptance of and respect for the principles of equality and equal security. Instead, Reagan chose a different approach -- "peace through strength," as he himself termed it.

The gist of this "muscle-flexing" approach to the world is the endeavor to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and its allies for the United States and NATO by pursuing feverish armament in all areas. It is owing to this unrealistic and dangerous American policy of diktat through military strength that no positive results have been achieved either at the bilateral Soviet-American talks -- for example, on nuclear weapons in Europe, offensive strategic weapons, averting the militarization of outer space (the American side thwarted these talks even before they started), or on banning and liquidating chemical weapons -- or at international forums, such as the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, or the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

It was the United States that vetoed the initiative-filled proposals of the socialist countries -- for freezing the USSR's and the United States' strategic arms; banning nuclear tests; halting the growth and bringing about a gradual reduction in the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states' military expenditures; concluding an agreement between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutually refraining from the use of force; adopting the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and so forth.

However, in the United Nations President Reagan did not say even one word about this; nor did he indicate any change in the U.S. approach to these highly urgent problems. Then what is the value of his words about the "will to conduct a dialogue"?

There is no need to appeal to the socialist countries to engage in a dialogue. They have not ceased engaging in it and are aready to develop it further. There is no need to pry open the doors to negotiations with the socialist countries. The doors are open. However, the first condition of a dialogue, of genuine and not just feigned talks, has always been recognition of the principle of equality and equal security and an honest and serious approach, and not an attempt to gain military preponderance first and then to blackmail the other side "from a position of strength."

Such a dialogue "from a position of strength" can only be suggested by someone who, in reality, is not interested in it at all.

REPORTAGE ON 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Economic Results Reviewed

LD022303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Today's afternoon session of the CPCZ Central Committee was chaired by Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Ignac Janak recalled the results achieved by the agricultural workers of the West Slovak region in the development of socialist large-scale production. He said that the increment of agricultural production in the region, in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, constitutes 5 percent annually. This year, more grain was produced in the region than in the whole of Slovakia in 1960. He designated one of the important conditions for increasing plant production in the region as irrigation, which has to be used purposefully.

Comrade Miroslav Maly talked about the program of intensifying plant production in the south Moravian region on the basis of the results of science and technology. He said further development of intensification envisages the deepening of the composition of grains as to strains. The best yields of grain in the region this year were obtained by farmers in the Kromeriz, Gottwaldow, and Uherske Hradiste Districts.

Comrade Rudolf Jindrak analyzed the experiences of the farmers of the Central Bohemian region in reducing harvest losses. For example, the technological changes carried out on 40 KS-6 sugar beets extractors during the course of this year mean, apart from higher quality harvest, the saving of 500 liters of oil per machine. New ways of storing fodder in large capacity stores enabled the number of livestock in the region to be increased.

Comrade Frantisek Tesar talked about party work in agricultural enterprises in the East Bohemian region. He said that purposeful implementation of economic instruments substantially improved the economy and management of many agricultural enterprises. While at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 50 United Agricultural Cooperatives and 10 state farms in the region were lagging in production, last year, 21 of these fulfilled or overfulfilled their tasks.

Comrade Karol Poelhoes said that there are prerequisites in the Central Slovak region to fulfill the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and that it is possible to secure the priority growth of plant production over animal production. He pointed to the need to solve the problem of insufficient storage and processing capacities.

Comrade Jaroslav Krupauer talked about the experiences of organizational and managerial work in agricultural enterprises in the South Bohemian region. He stressed the significance of securing cadre stabilization and increasing the export qualifications of agricultural workers. Savings of materials and power, he said, must be a lasting component of the effort for increased production and not an isolated campaign. The CPCZ Central Committee session continues tomorrow.

Reports on Agriculture, Food

LD032123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today in a discussion on the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the current tasks and long-term development of agriculture and other spheres securing the nourishment of the people.

The morning deliberations were chaired by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Michal Spak talked about the experiences of party work in securing the tasks of agriculture in Presov District. He said that the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress belongs to the most successful ones in the entire history in this district. In the 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the plan of gross agricultural production was fulfilled by over 100 percent. Plant production last year was 30 percent higher compared with 1980.

Comrade Milos Jakes talked about the result of the economic session of the CEMA member-states held in Moscow chis June, and on the tasks stemming from the session for the Czechoslovak economy. He stressed that the conclusions of this meeting are an important factor for the further development and deepening of economic relations of the council's member-countries, as well as for peaceful cooperation in the world. The program of joint progress envisages closer coordination of the economic policy of the individual countries, as well as the collective solution of economic problems. He gave information on the measures adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government on the implementation of the session's conclusions. In this connection, he stressed the significance of expanding the production and scientific-technological cooperation and specialization with the USSR. In conclusion, Comrade Jakes stressed that without socialist economic integration it is impossible to speed up the intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy.

Comrade Marie Bobkova gave information on realistic prerequisites for the fulfillment of the tasks of the current year and the entire 5-year plan in agriculture and food industry of the North Moravian region. She said that the region considers scientific-technological development as inseparable part of managerial and organizational work since it entails the higher intensification and efficiency of production processes. That is why party organs and organizations pay constant attention to this question.

Comrade Josef Drabek discussed fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in agriculture and food industry of the North Bohemian region. He mentioned some problems in the economy of state farms that work in worsened climatic and soil conditions. It will be necessary for the scientific research base to give some guidelines as to how to produce as well and as efficiently as possible in those conditions.

Comrade Margita Klimesova talked about political organizational work of the party in the food industry enterprises of Bratislava. The party organs and organizations lay primary stress on balanced and comprehensive fulfillment of the economic plan. In the Figaro National Enterprise better results were achieved in each year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan than envisaged by the plan in all the eight basic indexes. Twenty-eight products of the enterprise are rated first class in quality. This year 16 innovative products will be introduced on the market instead of the planned 11.

More on Food; Horeni Elected

LD032219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The second part of today's discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee was chaired by Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Miroslav Toman said in the discussion that the all-round concern of the party and the socialist state for the advancement of the agricultural-food production complex and the selfless effort of the working people are the basic factors of its positive development. Further increases in agricultural production must efficiently lean on the latest scientific-technological findings and their accelerated introduction into practice and the improved effectiveness of managing and planning.

Comrade Pavol Jonas acquainted the participants with the results of the activity of a mass organization -- the Union of Cooperative Farmers. He said that this organization has an effect on the working initiative of cooperative farmers who take ever greater part in various forms of socialist competition. Fourteen thousand brigades of socialist labor are active in united agricultural cooperatives and 29 percent of all members of the cooperative are members. He then illustrated through examples the consistent improvement in working and living conditions of cooperative farmers.

Pavol Majerciak spoke about the topical tasks of the scientific-technological base in agriculture. He described as of greater importance the consistent rationalization and effective utilization of scientific findings in the work of breeders-cultivators, including the development of biological technology as the most progressive element in developing livestock production.

Comrade Karel Mracek spoke about the contribution of agricultural workers in West Bohemian region to the fulfillment of the tasks of increasing our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. He illustrated the improvement in plant and livestock production in the region with examples. The growth of production and the better utilization of agricultural products has brought higher profits to enterprises, thus making the expanded construction of necessary storage capacities possible.

Comrade Zdenek Smely spoke about the utilization of scientific and technological findings in the practice of the agricultural-industrial complex. He also spoke about individual programs that the CSSR State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development is preparing for the next few years. He underlined the necessity of the all-round utilization of international findings in this area, in particular the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

At the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, 16 comrades contributed to the discussion.

The Central Committee then unanimously approved a resolution. Comrade Zdenek Horeni was elected a member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Pavol Hrivnak was elected a member of the National Economy Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Husak Address Closes Session

LD032236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The 11th CPCZ Central Committee session ended in Prague today with the approval of a resolution and a concluding speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Sixteen comrades spoke in the debate on the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the current tasks and the long-range development of agriculture and other branches ensuring food supplies for the people.

Comrade Gustav Husak commended the course of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, the constructive debate, and the unanimous adoption of the resolution on such important issues as the topical tasks and long-range development of agriculture and other branches ensuring food supplies for the people. He singled out the fact that an exacting, sober, critical, and creative approach is being continuously applied in the work of the Central Committee. It is necessary to continue to apply the methods of a frank, true assessment of a situation, appraisal of the successes achieved, criticism of shortcomings, a creative solution of problems, and the endeavor to continue to move forward in the work of all sections of the party. Comrade Husak went on to commend the favorable results achieved by the agricultural sector in the current year and thanked its workers, who had contributed to the record cereal harvest and good results in a number of other sections. He recalled that the work done by thousands of cooperative farmers and other workers during the past 35 years for the development of large-scale socialist agricultural production deserves the highest commendation.

The revolutionary transformation of agriculture and of the life of people in the countryside ranks among the greatest successes of our party policy, our socialist system. Along with the justified pride in the results achieved, it is also necessary to see shortcomings and weak spots in our agriculture; these were mentioned in both the Presidium report and the ensuing debate. To overcome them does not always call for new investments and funds, for in many instances this depends on responsibility at work, the standard of managerial activity, and on the correct deployment of cadres.

Comrade Husak went on to point out overall positive developments in other branches of the national economy. The objectives set at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session aimed at overfulfillment of the tasks set for the current year are being successfully fulfilled. This confirms that the conclusions reached at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session on speeding up economic development were correct and that our economy has the necessary possibilities for this.

However, shortcomings persist in a number of sectors. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium when evaluating the fulfillment of this year's plan, stressed the need to overcome weak spots, such as, the still high number of enterprises not meeting their commitments.

In the current period we are concentrating our attention on fulfilling or overfulfilling this year's plan and preparing the plan for 1985, the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At the same time we are pondering over preparations for the 17th party congress and are beginning work on drafting the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is essential that all directing bodies approach these matters with high degree of party and social responsibility, with the aim of maintaining the high dynamism of development, while resolutely countering all efforts to assert narrow enterprise and local interests and speculative approaches.

Comrade Husak highly commended the development of the work and social activity of the working people in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The fact that we link today's constructive endeavor with the ideas on which our state was restored and our socialist system founded and developed 40 years ago is of great educational and political significance, especially for the young generation. We have to continuously reckon with various forms of hostile propaganda and to actively and effectively counter all its attempts to misuse the problems we are tackling.

Comrade Husak said an important idea has been aired in the debate that we must strengthen the people's awareness of the times we live and work in. The current stage places new, great demands on us, especially in the development of the national economy and in speeding up scientific and technological development. We cannot be content with the level we have achieved. In order not to fall behind, we must move forward faster. Along with practical measures and an improvement of the management of the national economy, this requires greater attention to raising the awareness of society to the level of these ever more exacting requirements, improved ideological work, and the education and preparation of the people.

Comrade Husak stressed that our party is solid and united. As in the Central Committee, an active and united approach to our tasks is also being applied in the regional and district committees and the primary organizations. The good work by the party is the decisive guarantee of our successes: To improve it further it is necessary to put greater emphasis on the realization of the adopted resolutions, regular control, and on the responsibility of Communists. This is an essential prerequisite if we are to fulfill the tasks we set ourselves and if we are to continue to forge ahead, Comrade Gustav Husak said in his speech at the close of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session.

Resolution Adopted

LD032328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Sixteen comrades spoke in the debate at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, which then unanimously approved a resolution.

The resolution states that the purposeful implementation of the party's agricultural policy, worked out by the 14th congress and further developed by the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses, forms the basis of the enduring development of agriculture today. The fulfillment of the tasks set out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan confirms the correctness and realism of the course towards increasing self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw material through effective intensification.

Despite the positive results achieved, the possibilities to increase production and effectiveness remain underutilized in agriculture.

At the same time, the CPCZ Central Committee continues to regard the faster application of scientific and technological findings as the path toward increasing effective agricultural production. For this purpose it is necessary to make better use of the organizations providing services, the experiences of frontranking unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms, innovators, improvers, and rationalization brigades, as well as cooperation with the CMEA member-countries and with the Soviet Union in particular. It is necessary to intensify concern for the protection and utilization of land, to overcome the long-term stagnation of some sectors of crop production, to wage a more effective fight against losses of all kinds, to create the necessary reserves, to purposefully direct the development of livestock production, and to further reduce demands on both material and energy, and to consistently apply at all levels the improved system of management, in particular the khozraschot method of financial autonomy within enterprises and effective forms of remuneration.

The Central Committee stresses the necessity of better securing the set tasks in meeting the requirements of the agricultural sector and the food industry both in terms of materials and technology. The fulfillment of these exacting tasks, the resolution goes on to say, requires the intensified leading role of the party in agriculture and other branches ensuring the nourishment of people, the increased effectiveness of party work, action capabilities and militancy of party organizations, the activity and [words indistinct].

In keeping with these requirements, it is necessary to intensify mass political work in all sections to devote special attention to political-educational work among young people, to continue improving the quality of party ranks, to strengthen the party's influence at key work places, and to increase the effectiveness of party control.

The resolution says that the 10th National Congress of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives will be an important event in the life of cooperative farmers and the entire society. The CPCZ Central Committee appreciates the high social and working activity being manifested in the period leading up to the congress, which bears testimony to the responsible attitude of the working people to the development of socialist agriculture and is an expression of the deepening of socialist democracy. It expects that the 10th Congress of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives will evaluate the results achieved to date in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, will make use of ideas raised during the debate leading to the congress, and will adopt conclusions for the further all-round development of agricultural cooperatives.

The Central Committee voices the conviction that party bodies and organizations, state and economic bodies, organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, of the Socialist Union of Youth and of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, all the working people employed in the organizations and branches sharing in the provision of nourishment to the people, will do their utmost for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for further development of agricultural and food complex.

The party Central Committee attaches special importance to the conclusions of the summit-level economic conference of the CEMA member-states in Moscow in June. Their realization will contribute to the strengthening of unity, cohesion, and economic might of the socialist community and to the better utilization of its economic, scientific, and technological potential. Our active participation in the fulfillment of these conclusions is one of the basic prerequisites for the increased effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy and the realization of the necessary structural changes.

The party Central Committee is making the consistent implementation of the resolution binding. Party bodies and organizations must push through the measures adopted and control their implementation. The party Central Committee appreciates the fact that we have been successful in strengthening the positive trends in the development of the national economy in the sense of the conclusions of the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session. Prerequisites are being created for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's tasks and those of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. The party Central Committee is obliging party bodies and organizations and Communists working in state, economic, and social bodies and organizations to wage a systematic struggle in behalf of a wide variety of social interests against attempts to conceal reserves in some enterprises and for strengthening discipline and order.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

-- the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the current tasks and long-range development of agriculture and other branches ensuring the nourishment of the people as a directive for the activity of party bodies and organizations and Communist working in state and economic bodies and social organizations;

-- the report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat and the commissions of the party Central Committee since the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The CPCZ Central Committee takes note of the draft of the long-range program for the development of agriculture and other branches ensuring the nourishment of the people as a guideline for the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-range development of the national economy up to 1995, says the resolution adopted.

CHNOUPEK, PRC COUNTERPART EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD032229 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak and Chinese foreign ministers exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that the establishment of diplomatic relations immediately after the declaration of the Chinese People's Republic expressed sympathies and support of the Czechoslovak people to the just struggle of Chinese workers against domestic exploiters and imperialist and colonialist forces. The Czechoslovak Government is ready to develop mutually advantageous relations in the interest of the nations of the two countries and in the interest of strengthening the positions of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stressed in his telegram that the Chinese people are interested in strengthening friendship with the Czechoslovak people and developing cooperation between the two countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH FISCHER IN NEW YORK

LD031114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations -- In New York Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th United Nations General Assembly session and minister of foreign affairs, met with GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer.

They discussed the development of all-round friendly relations between the two countries. They spoke in favor of strengthening world peace and international security, and renewing the policy of relaxation of international tension. They also discussed the joint progress of the two delegations at the current United Nations General Assembly session in all fundamental political and economic questions. Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

LD031104 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and exchanged with him views on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly.

The two ministers informed each other of their delegations' basic attitudes towards the program of the U.N. General Assembly and towards the present international situation. They discussed also the possibilities of further development of political and all-round economic contacts between the two countries.

During Bohuslav Chnoupek's meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid the main points of the U.N. General Assembly's agenda were discussed. Special attention was paid to the hotbeds of tension, particularly to the situation in the Middle East. The two ministers exchanged views on the current international situation and discussed the possibilities of further development of ties and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Egypt.

Later, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri informed Bohuslav Chnoupek of the situation in the Middle East and (?in) the Persian Gulf. The ministers came out for the restoration of peace in this part of the world and discussed the possibilities of further strengthening of bilateral economic relations.

More Meetings With Counterparts

LD040634 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today met the Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende in New York. They assessed the relations between the two countries and discussed major international issues paying particular attention to the situation in southern Africa.

Then Bohuslav Chnoupek met Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and discussed cooperation between the delegations of the two countries in discussing the main political and economic issues on the agenda of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, with emphasis on their consequences for the development of southern Africa. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding Czechoslovak-Mozambican cooperation.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech on 2 October at 1730 GMT adds: "Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and Czechoslovak foreign minister, met Columbian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo in New York. In exchanging views on the current situation in the world, they expressed support for the efforts for strengthening peace, international security, and equal economic relations between states.

["Bohuslav Chnoupek met also Ramiro Elisio Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian foreign minister. The two representatives expressed a common will to contribute to the constructive course of 39th session of the UN General Assembly. During the two meetings, the Czechoslovak minister also discussed bilateral elations."]

HUSAK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ENVOY TO USSR

LD032212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today the Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, Miroslav Savadil. They discussed some issues of cooperation between the two countries.

STROUGAL, OTHERS ATTEND GDR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD040957 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception today in Prague on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra and Milos Jakes; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, took part. Also among the guests were directors of CPCZ Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen and ministers of the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech Socialist Republic, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the organs of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of our political and public life. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present. The reception took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

COMMUNIQUE ON PCP GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT

LD231641 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] A communique on the visit to Czechoslovakia by the PCP delegation headed by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal, was issued today.

It says that the delegation was received at the CPCZ Central Committee by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation of the CPCZ, headed by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee, and the PCP delegation, exchanged views on the situation in their countries, on the activities of the two parties, on various aspects of the international situation, and questions of the international communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation briefed the CPCZ delegation on the struggle waged by Communists in Portugal for the defense of the democratic regime and the revolutionary achievements of the April Revolution. The CPCZ delegation expressed internationalist solidarity with this struggle and highly praised its principled policy and successes confirmed by the 10th congress.

In analyzing the international situation, the two delegations resolutely condemned the bellicose and hegemonistic policy of U.S. imperialism supported by the most reactionary NATO circles. They voiced the conviction that it is necessary to do everything possible to do away with the danger of nuclear war, and in this sense they highly praise the peace proposals of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. The two delegations also expressed their desire to further develop and deepen the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the PCP. The PCP delegation invited the CPCZ delegation to visit Portugal. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

3-MEMBER PCP STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU261426 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] A 3-member study delegation of the PCP Central Committee led by Victor Henrique Louro de Sa, candidate member of the PCP Central Committee, has arrived in Prague at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was greeted by Stefan Resovsky, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

HAMAN MEETS CUBA'S DOMENECH FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD212006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today received Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban side of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In a comradely discussion, they informed each other about the results achieved in securing the conclusions of their partys' congresses. At the same time, they appreciated the development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two fraternal states and assessed the possibilities of its deepening in power production, mining research, the mining of nonferrous minerals, and in the chosen branches of engineering, chemistry and the building industry.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH ROMANIA

AU211946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Prague AGERPRES 21/9/1984 -- Consultations were held in Prague between the Romanian Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The stage was examined reached in implementing the actions and provisions enshrined in bilateral documents, as well as the growth of the volume of trade, the expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production, of collaboration at the level of mass and public organizations, in science, culture, education and tourist exchanges. Views were also exchanged on international questions of joint interest. The talk was attended by Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister, for the Romanian side, and by Jindrich Rehorek, first-deputy foreign minister, for the Czechoslovak side.

BILAK ATTENDS MEETING MARKING GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD032056 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- Cohesion of the socialist community is the main guarantee of success of the struggle of the progressive forces for the peaceful future of mankind, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac said here today at a meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front, and the federal government led by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

He said this is particularly important at a time when reactionary imperialist circles, particularly the USA and NATO, are trying to upset the military-strategic balance in the world and questioning the post-war order in Europe and when revanchist tendencies are being revived at the same time in the FRG. He added that a nuclear war now threatens to start from German soil, from the territory of the FRG on which new American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles are being deployed. This is why the Warsaw Treaty countries have been forced to take measures in their defence, including the decision to deploy missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Svatopluk Potac noted that from the beginning the GDR has dissociated itself from German imperialism. A Germany of peace, Germany without oppression and exploitation came into existence on its territory. The deputy premier underlined the importance of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR, especially in the economic sphere, which is documented by the growing exchange of goods between the two states. The GDR is Czechoslovakia's second largest trade partner after the Soviet Union, accounting for almost one-tenth of its foreign trade.

GDR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Helmut Ziebart noted at the meeting that "realities on this continent include the existence of two German states which belong to antagonistic social systems and military alliances. Every attempt to change this fact means an attack on the balance of power ensuring peace and will fail just as all previous attempts of this kind". Helmut Ziebart underlined that it is necessary to struggle against war before it starts. The negative tendencies of international development can still be reversed. The struggle to ease tensions and carry on an offensive dialogue with all forces helping to safeguard peace in the world is of considerable importance in this. The GDR will continue to resolutely counter attacks against its sovereignty and against all attempts to interfere in its internal affairs. The ambassador recalled the achievements of the GDR in the last 35 years which rank it among the most developed industrial states of the world. He highly praised cooperation with other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia.

ARTICLE ANALYZES WORLD COMMUNIST UNITY

AU281203 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 84 p 6

["Fifth part" of series of articles by Ivan Hlivka and Rudolf Nittmann in the "Aid to Lecturers and Propagandists of Party Education" column: "Primary International Interest; the Communists' Fight for Peace and Social Progress, for Averting a Nuclear Catastrophe"; uppercase passages appeared in italics in original]

[Excerpts] Representatives of communist parties in South America held a conference in Buenos Aires on 5-7 July. In the resolution adopted by the conference, the leading figures of the Communist Parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Chile, of the People's Party of Panama, and of the Communist Parties of Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela stressed that "the current international situation demands that the communist and workers parties immediately convene for a new world conference to exclusively deal with a pressing problem, namely the threat to civilization represented by nuclear war and the fight for peace."

In the interests of the communist and workers parties making a still greater contribution to averting a nuclear catastrophe as the greatest threat to mankind, the representatives of South American and many other parties urgently demand that other fraternal parties continue their mutual contacts and intensify them with the aim of arranging bilateral, regional, and multilateral meetings.

Regional conferences of communist parties in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Arab countries, and the countries of the socialist community are being held with increasing frequency. However, let us recall that the preceding international conference of the communist and workers parties of the whole world was held in 1969 in Moscow; and the conference of fraternal parties in our continent in 1975 in Berlin.

AS IS KNOWN, THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ALSO HAS ITS PROBLEMS. WHAT ARE THESE PROBLEMS, AND WHY DO THEY EMERGE?

One of the causes obviously is that the social processes in today's world are becoming increasingly complicated. They contain many shades not discernable to the eye that is not theoretically armed. The leaderships of certain parties -- the Italian, Spanish, British, Netherlands, Japanese, and a few other parties -- are demonstrating their "special" positions in regard to the international situation. We have here a certain withdrawal from the Marxist-Leninist platform. Certain figures in the movement are making light of the aggressive substance of world imperialism, particularly that of the United States; and some of them even directly or indirectly support the fabrication of the bourgeois propaganda about the equal responsibility of the United States and the USSR for the present exacerbated international situation. The harmful nature of this approach to the international situation is also expressed in the unobjective appraisal of the assistance being granted by the USSR and CPSU and by other countries and parties of the socialist community to the forces fighting against imperialism and neocolonialism. The criticism and condemnation of this assistance are all the more dangerous because they disregard the open, imperialist interference in the affairs of socialist and liberated countries and movements, and of the countries and movements that are in the process of liberating themselves. Certain "objectivist" in our movement go so far as to claim that the socialist countries' assistance to some other socialist country, or to a country fighting for its freedom and independence, allegedly disrupts the world correlation of forces and is "forcing" the Western states to undertake "retaliatory measures" -- and this evokes an international crisis. Allegedly, such assistance is forcing the Western states to step up their armament to be able to "brake" the onslaught of socialism. This is an opportunist attitude. Respect for this attitude could lead to a slowing-down of the fight for peace and social progress worldwide. The very substance of the capitalist system generates a social revolt against the exploitors.

THE STATEMENTS OF QUITE A FEW PARTIES, OR STATEMENTS MADE AT THE REGIONAL MEETINGS OF FRATERNAL PARTIES, FREQUENTLY REITERATE THE NEED TO CONVENE A NEW INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. WHAT IS THE SITUATION NOW?

As we stated at the beginning, several communist parties have stated that they favor convening such a world conference. True, certain figures in the movement are voicing the opinion that, allegedly, the joint actions of communists and the multilateral meetings of their parties are neither necessary nor desirable. For instance, it is said that the conditions of the communist parties' activities differ and that it is impossible to coordinate them even on a single issue. From time to time one can also encounter the claim that, allegedly, any joint effort by communist parties is, in the final effect, an embryo of some communist organization. Those who say this confine themselves to merely stating the fact that it is impossible to revert to the Comintern.

The argument is underscored by stating that the main thing is each party's work in its own country, and that everything else is, to speak, merely secondary.

BUT THESE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE ABSOLUTELY NO PROOF THAT THE COOPERATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES IS EITHER UNNECESSARY OR IMPOSSIBLE.

The objectious to this cooperation have absolutely no respect for the peculiarities of the current situation, for the extent and nature of the danger of war, or for the imperative need to do everything to avert it. One must realize that the near danger exists regardless of the diversity and heterogeneity of national conditions. Nuclear war is threatening all nations; averting it corresponds to the basic interests of all mankind. This means that the fight for peace and detente and against the armament race is inevitably part and parcel of national policy, and particularly of communist policy.

A statement of this fact is not an appeal to standardize or unify the communists' policy, just as the mutual collaboration between communist parties on the issues of war and peace can in no way be regarded as a step toward establishing some kind of organization attached to the communist movement. The issue is something else -- to make communists in every country and on all continents concordantly and equally grasp the dangerous realities of today and to manifest their responsibility for mankind's present and future with even greater emphasis.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER OBJECTIONS TO THE COOPERATION OF PARTIES?

Deplorably, there are. Certain comrades are voicing the following arguments against the joint meetings of fraternal parties: They say that since various forces are participating in the fight for peace, any effort to organize a mutual collaboration of communists in this fight is incorrect. One should strive, they say, to achieve the cooperation of all antiwar forces. The communists' cooperation would allegedly harm the cause of peace, because others could regard it as an effort to separate the communists from other peace fighters. However, these arguments are unconvincing. Our practice shows us something quite different: The communist parties of the socialist countries, which are openly and consistently advocating the coordination of joint actions and mutually coordinating their policy, have achieved great successes in developing cooperation with other political forces. The communists of European socialist and capitalist countries met time and again in the seventies to assess the problems of interest to them. And it cannot be said that this made the cooperation of fraternal parties with other political forces impossible. On the contrary, it was at the time that the cooperation was most active, resulting in several world or all-European actions. This applies to the World Forum of Peace-Loving Forces in 1977 in Moscow; to the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in 1980 in Sofia; to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in 1983 in Prague; and to many other actions.

INDIVIDUALS CAN BE FOUND WHO INSIST THAT THEIR NEGATIVE OPINION OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEIR OPINIONS ON CERTAIN ISSUES OF THE MOVEMENT DO NOT COINCIDE WITH THE OPINIONS OF OTHER PARTIES. WHAT CAN BE SAID ABOUT SUCH AN ATTITUDE?

This is a clearly unconstructive standpoint. It is for this very reason that we need a collective exchange of opinions so as to preclude misunderstandings, bring standpoints closer, and enrich the experience of the movement and of the individual parties. The paradox lies in the fact that it is exactly those comrades who previously demanded a "discussion in the movement" who are now most frequently reluctant to participate in international conferences.

The communists are relying on proletarian internationalism, and in the effort to achieve greater cohesion in the world communist movement, are confronting the ideologists of the bourgeoisie and the various revisionists and opportunists, overcoming discrepancies in the appraisal of the new, and working out the common line which is inevitable for the mutual collaboration of the motivating forces of the world revolutionary process. Relying on the socialist community, the international communist movement is decisively contributing to the fight waged by progressive forces for detente, and has now concentrated its efforts on deepening detente and on fighting for disarmament. For this reason, the significance of bilateral and regional meetings and of the conferences of communist parties has increased, as has the significance of international theoretical conferences.

THE PROMISING THING IS THAT THE MAJORITY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES ADVOCATE THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING FORMS OF COOPERATION AND THE SEARCH FOR NEW FORMS, AS WELL AS THE CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MOVEMENT. ARE THERE SOME NEW POSSIBILITIES CROPPING UP IN THIS RESPECT?

In the first place, one must say that increasingly broader strata of the population are beginning to realize that imperialism is creating the serious danger of a nuclear war; for this reason, these strata are stepping up their activity in the fight against this danger, and this again is leading the communists to greater action unity on an international scale.

Second, the exacerbation of class battles, which have today become so obvious in the capitalist countries, is increasingly uncovering the harmful nature of narrow national concepts opposed to the international policy of the international communist movement.

Simply, the experience acquired in the current battles is forcing us to search for ways to overcome the mistakes that lead to alienation in the movement. The most committed revolutionaries are raising their voices in favor of consolidating the unity of the communist movement on Marxist-Leninist principles. The prospect that the negative processes, which are hampering the cohesion of the world communist movement, will be overcome is becoming increasingly crystalized.

AND WHAT IS OUR STANDPOINT IN THIS RESPECT?

At its last few congresses, the CPCZ clearly expressed its opinion that the communists of the world should convene and assess the problems of the present. On various occassions, our leading representatives have stressed that in the interests of fulfilling our historical duty to the peoples of the whole world, communists' efforts should be united. In his article for the August issue of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, wrote: "In fulfilling all their tasks, the Czechoslovak Communists always bear in mind the unity of national and international interests. We approach them with the awareness of our responsibility toward the workers class and the people of our country, as well as toward the international communist and workers movement; with the awareness of solidarity with the national liberation movements and other progressive movements." Comrade Husak then underscored that the Czechoslovak people today express their patriotic and international sentiments in their great working and social activity, and that they regard the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction as their main contribution toward strengthening the socialist community for the struggle for peace and progress.

We are convinced that the world communist movement will write quite a few chapters of its common international course in the future. The logic of the world class struggle demands that the force of the international unity of communists throughout the world be pitched against the internationally united anticommunist forces.

SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS NOTED IN SLOVAKIA

AU012004 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 84 p 2

[PA/DAS/CTK report on the 26-27 September session of the Slovak National Council's Committee for Industry and Construction]

[Excerpt] The 2-day 33d session of the Slovak National Council's Committee for Industry and Construction ended in Bratislava yesterday with a discussion of a report dealing with a survey on how the production and deliveries of consumer goods in short supply are being ensured.

Deputies noted that the supply of the domestic market with goods in short supply is gradually improving, which contributes to the market's stability and to the satisfying of consumer demands. However, on shop counters there is still a lack of adequate quantities of certain types of knitted and cotton underwear, panty hose, pajamas, cotton dresses, corduroy trousers, and toilet paper. In the production of consumer goods, untapped potential exists in the utilization of production capacities, in the number of shifts worked, and as regards the supplies of raw and other materials.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION COOPERATION

AU281137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and deputy chairman of the WFTU, by Bogdan Mikolajczyk in Poland: "Trade Unionists Are Developing Cooperation" -- date not given]

[Text] Mikolajczyk: Would you describe the participation of trade unions in Czechoslovakia's socioeconomic life, and how can one describe the complex problems facing the Czechoslovak trade union movement at present?

Hoffmann: Our trade union organization plays an exceedingly important role in society and in its political system. To put it briefly: Just as one cannot build socialism without the revolutionary development of a Marxist-Leninist party, neither can one do this without socialist trade unions that understand the fundamental class interests of the working people well.

Not for a single moment can one forget about the concrete problems, troubles, and needs of citizens. We regard the building of socialism and the strengthening of socialist relations as basic tasks. And from this stems our participation in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade President Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, said that in our country there is not one single problem concerning the life and work of people that can be settled without trade union organizations. To this I would add, and this is the essence of my answer to your question, that the basic problems of the country and its development, a development permitting a better life for working people and all citizens, are indeed being effectively solved with the active participation of the unions. The tasks we adopted at the 10th National Congress of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] concerning the economy and social and other matters also stem from this.

Mikolajczyk: Cooperation and contacts between the new trade unions in Poland and Czechoslovak unions are becoming increasingly more lively. What was the chief purpose and main topic of the meetings and talks during your visit? What plans and prospects for trade union cooperation emerged?

Hoffmann: We accepted the PZPR Central Committee's invitation, regarding it as a chance to display our proletarian solidarity with and support for your party leadership's efforts, to which numerous trade union aktivs desiring to build socialist class trade unions have joined in.

We saw in this invitation a chance to monitor the success of these efforts as well as to assess the possibilities of cooperation -- which has been developing under complex conditions up to now -- and establish plans to enhance this cooperation.

Our delegation, which included URO aktivists as well as aktivists from branch and regional trade unions, brought many proposals with it. We are pleased that our Polish partners also came out with proposals. We were able to agree with each other on broadening the general plan for cooperation. Some of our branch trade union representatives signed cooperation agreements during the visit, while others have paved the way for such a signing during talks with Polish unionists.

The point in particular is to increase those undertakings that passed the test this year, especially exchange vacations of children, which we wish to augment next year with vacations for adults. We are also considering an exchange of experiences in organizing the work and development of trade unions. These are matters which are particularly topical to you but constantly vital to us. I can also mention an agreement on cadre exchanges. We also discussed the problems that have to be considered while developing further cooperation.

I wish to take this opportunity to stress that during a very sincere and forthright talk, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, touched on the problem of seeking new forms and topics of union cooperation, for example, cooperation within the construction industry and other industrial branches to speed up the scientific-technological revolution and involve the intelligentsia and engineering and scientific cadres in this process. This should proceed much more quickly both in our country and yours. We welcomed this proposal with satisfaction.

During our visit to the "Unitra" enterprise in Lubartow, we became convinced that cooperation in production forms the natural conditions for enlivening contacts. The degree to which trade unions are able to influence these matters depends on the trade unions themselves.

As to the future, I believe it is too soon to speak of concrete plans, but the time for it will come as soon as the process of building new socialist trade unions in your country is crowned by the creation of a trade union center. It will then be possible not only to hold talks in the climate of traditionally good cooperation that existed years ago, but also raise this cooperation to a level required by today's times and by trade unionist demands.

Mikolajczyk: And now a question to you as WFTU deputy chairman. How is the WFTU mobilizing the trade union movement to struggle for peace in the face of the current tense international situation caused by the confrontation policy of the United States and the NATO bloc, a situation that is dangerous for peace? What are the WFTU's achievements and plans in this sphere?

Hoffmann: The WFTU's stance was unequivocally expressed during the world congress in Havana, which called on working people and trade unions all over the world to combine efforts in the struggle for peace. WFTU bodies have also approached other international organizations with a proposal for joint activity. I can say that this has met with a positive reaction among working people and simple trade unionists in the West. This is also the way that some organizations in other countries that do not belong to the WFTU have reacted.

Unfortunately, however, we must say that we have not received an opinion on this matter from other international headquarters that we approached directly. In particular I would like to say that trade unions in the European socialist countries have made two appeals to their West European partners (in Berlin in 1983 and in Prague at the beginning of this year).

Many organizations are ready to hold talks on how to conduct the joint struggle for peace, but some of them still believe that the time is not ripe for this.

We, however, are convinced that thanks to the consistent efforts of the WFTU and its members, the right conditions will emerge for a meeting of European trade unionists, who will correctly assess their tasks and duties in the struggle for peace. In this way, they will be able to discharge their trade union responsibility toward working people.

DZUR PRESENTS AWARDS TO OFFICERS ON ARMY DAY

LD031127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, today promulgated an order by the president of the Republic in Prague on the promotion and appointment of new generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army to mark the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day. He then presented 72 officers and generals with Orders of the Red Banner, Orders of the Red Star, and medals "for strengthening friendship in arms", first grade. These high state distinctions were awarded by the president of the Republic for the officers' long years of active and devoted Army work.

In a speech, Army General Martin Dzur noted that appointment to the rank of general was made for those officers who achieved very good results in their work and who were capable of resourcefully and skillfully tackling the tasks of running and organizing our Army.

DZUR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARMY DAY

LD292220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Today Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a press conference to mark the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day. He spoke about the combat traditions of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps, which took part-side-by-side with the Soviet Army in the defeat of fascism.

He stressed that the Czechoslovak People's Army has an important task within the framework of the international defense of socialism. The dangerous worsening of international relations requires that the unity of the socialist community countries and the close coordination of their foreign policies be even further strengthened. He said that the Czechoslovak People's Army is a reliable part of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

HUSAK DECORATES ARCHITECT VLADIMIR MEDUNA

LD031736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today meritorious artist Vladimir Meduna, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Architects, and presented him the Order of the Republic on his 75th birthday. Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present at the ceremony.

This high state distinction was awarded to Vladimir Meduna for his pronounced and lasting enrichment of Czechoslovak architecture and urbanism. In a friendly and cordial conversation, Comrade Gustav Husak praised Vladimir Meduna's fruitful creative and social activity through which he significantly contributed to the development of Czechoslovak architecture and urbanism. Stress was laid on his active participation in the antifascist resistance, his extensive expert and pedagogic activities, long years of political and public involvement, and above all his share in the activity of the Union of Czech Architects and the Czechoslovak Union of Architects, whose chairman he has been for many years.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished Vladimir Meduna good health and much happiness.

BILAK ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION SESSION

LD011732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A session of the CPCZ Central Committee Ideological Commission was held in Prague today. Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, gave information on the results of the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties on international and ideological questions, held in Prague on 11 and 12 July, and on the tasks in the ideological sphere stemming from this meeting. The members of the Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee became further acquainted with the results of the all-round cooperation of the theoretical centers of the socialist countries and the main directives of their activity.

Taking part in the session were Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee, secretaries of the regional committees of the party, and leading employees of the party ideological institutions, government organs, mass communication media, and social organizations.

RAILROAD WORKERS HONORED IN PRAGUE 28 SEP

Strougal Address

LD282012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister, received in Prague today on the occasion of the Day of Czechoslovak Railroad Workers a delegation of our "Blue Army," representatives of individual railroad regions and the most important work places of railroad transport.

The reception was also attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport, briefed those present on the results achieved by railroad workers in fulfilling the tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In his speech, the federal prime minister spoke highly about the importance of rail transport in the development of our national economy and the results achieved by the railroad workers in fulfilling the tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He recalled that in the railroad sector, too, we must pay attention to intensification and effectiveness and take care to ensure the further modernization of all branches of our transport.

He said that the standard of our railroad transport must be compared with that prevailing in neighboring countries. This applies both to the standard of equipment and reliability of goods transport and to good schedule-keeping and the travel standards of passenger trains. Comrade Lubomir Strougal also spoke about the demanding tasks awaiting railroad workers in the autumn and winter months, and voiced his conviction that they will totally fulfill their tasks in this period. In conclusion, he thanked all railroad workers for their honest and selfless labor. Afterwards, he had a cordial conversation with their representatives.

Hruskovic Addresses Rally

LD291851 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A festive rally was held in Prague today to mark the Day of Czechoslovak Railroad Workers. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, headed the party-state delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

When assessing this year's results, Federal Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek stressed that the transport needs of the Czechoslovak national economy and the population are successfully satisfied. The Czechoslovak railroads work more efficiently, with fewer staff, and with better use of facilities and means of supplies. He also pointed to the existing shortcomings that slow down the advancement of rail transport. These include insufficient cleanliness of trains, intentional damage of freight cars, and destruction of internal equioment of passenger cars and an unfavorable accident rates.

Comrade Miloslav Kruskovic greeted the participants in the festive rally and highly praised the work of the transport sector, in particular the railroads. He also praised the railmen's successful mastery of the transport tasks. He stressed the need to make a better use of those railroads that makes reduced demands on energy, and water transport. He said that demands for reliability, speed and the smooth operation of transport are growing throughout the world, and thus it is necessary to devote more attention to the modernization and enhanced efficiency of main transit (?lines) in the CSSR.

Then [number indistinct] railworkers and one collective were presented with a state award for merit in construction and for excellent work.

In conclusion, those present sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee in which they assured that with their active participation, improved managerial and organizational work, and increased work initiative, they will successfully master this year's tasks, including stepping up transport in the fall and winter conditions, and continue achieving results so that the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be successfully fulfilled.

JOINT MILITIA MANEUVERS SHOW COMBAT PREPAREDNESS

AU012000 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 September on page 2 carries a 600-word article by Vladimir Smid entitled "On the People's Militia Exercise, Final Attack," on a recent joint exercise near Pardubice of units of People's Militia [PM], the CSSR Army's mechanized infantry, and "special units" of the National Security Corps. The exercise's objective was to demonstrate the combat and political preparedness of PM staffs, commanders, and units aimed at fulfilling tasks connected with defending socialism, "in this case, to prove the ability to attack a landing by enemy airborne troops while on the march [az chodu].

Smid reports that a simulated attack by a PM battery of recoilless guns [Bezzakluzove Kanony], supported by combat helicopters, forced the enemy to regroup and withdraw. Then the infantry went onto the attack over open terrain supported by heavy machine guns, armored personnel carriers, and helicopters, and liquidated the last nests of resistance in hand to hand combat. "The militiamen proved that they are capable of defending the Republic with weapon in hand under complex conditions and that they made the most of the long hours of training and political and theoretical preparations," Smid says.

HUSAK RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

LD272222 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 27 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Thursday new Algerian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Abdelhamid Latreche who presented him his credentials.

In a friendly talk, the two representatives agreed that mutual relations are developing in the spirit of the conclusions adopted during the visit by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid here last spring. They expressed their conviction that further deepening and widening of cooperation will contribute to the strengthening of traditional friendship between the two nations.

The president received also new Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Day Chand Soni [CTK spelling]

The two representatives highly appreciated the Czechoslovak-Indian relations which are an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. They reaffirmed their bilateral interest in further development of mutual relations and cooperation which corresponds with the conclusions adopted during the visit by Indian President Giani Zail Singh to Czechoslovakia last year.

President Husak received credentials also from new Canadian Ambassador Terence Charles Bacon. They appreciated the present level of Czechoslovak-Canadian relations and stressed the interest in their further development in all spheres.

SS-22 MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN GDR, CSSR REPORTED

DW031241 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct -- The SS-22 missiles, which were deployed only in the USSR up to now, are now in the GDR and CSSR as well. This weapon system assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces -- which are about the same as NATO's army groups -- consists of missiles with a range of 900-1,000 km, defined by the Soviet Union as tactical operational systems. They can be launched with conventional, chemical, or nuclear warheads, and have a "dramatically high" degree of accuracy, by far surpassing that of the SS-20 missile. However, the range of the latter is more than five times greater. The SS-22 is introduced in the Soviet Armed Forces as the successor to the SS-12 (Scaleboard) missile. Its deployment outside the Soviet Union is a novelty. Up to now, only shorter-range nuclear missiles of the SS-21 type were detected in the GDR. They are the successor to the "Scud" nuclear missiles that existed there for a long time. As with the SS-20 missiles, nine SS-22 launching pads are allocated each regiment, with several regiments being combined in one large unit. As far as known, the Soviet Army has stationed three regiments equipped with SS-22 missiles south and north of Berlin. For their housing, existing installations and building complexes have been expanded or adapted.

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRITICIZED

DW031250 East Berlin Television Service in German 2040 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program]

[Text] [Opening West German television clip shows wreck of helicopter downed in northern Nicaragua] North American bomb throwers, indeed. Good evening, dear viewers.

Now you have what is always being denied: Washington's direct participation in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. U.S. pilot Dan Parker, tested as a helicopter pilot in Vietnam, member of the Alabama National Guard, policeman in Huntsville; he and his accomplice, James Powell, members of a CIA paramilitary organization, trained Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Both have now been downed over Nicaragua on a combat mission against a country which, by its own decision, will hold free elections on 4 November for all registered parties. The participation of the opposition CDN [Democratic Coordinating Board] is possible, too, and the registration deadline has been prolonged for that very purpose. It is a foregone conclusion that Somoza's counterrevolutionaries will not be registered; otherwise it would not have been necessary to overthrow dictator Somoza in July 1979 and chase him to Washington.

It was a combat mission against a country whose government desires peace and negotiations and conducts negotiations, which proposes to sign the act of the Contadora Group's proposal making possible a peaceful solution of the Central American situation.

Dear viewers: The former president of Guatemala, Arbenz Guzman, was freely elected and then overthrown by the United States. Salvador Allende was murdered on the instigation of the CIA after being freely elected. There are more cases of the installation or removal of complacant or unpleasant governments in Latin America by the United States. These people are experienced in destabilizing a regime that refuses to dance to Washington's, the Pentagon's, and the fruit and coffee corporations' tune. Now it is Nicaragua's turn.

In January 1981, the U.S. Government refused to pay $75 million in reconstruction aid to the people of Nicaragua and demanded the repayment of funds already granted. In February 1981, it started to turn Honduras into a U.S. invasion base against Nicaragua. In December 1982, the first detachment of 200 CIA agents trained the first 4,500 former Somoza criminals for the invasion of Nicaragua. In 1982, as many as 392 raids from Honduras were repulsed. In January 1983, Nicaragua's defense minister informed the world: For the past month we've incurred one casualty a day as a result of the imperialist raids along our borders, and so forth, including air raids, the shelling of ports, espionage flights, and mine laying. [Video shows West German television clips on a speech by U.S. representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick at an election meeting]

You heard her: Washington secures peace for Latin America, Africa, Asia, Europe, where the Europeans -- just note the subtle way the lady phrased it -- enjoy the protection of U.S. missiles. Mentioning Nicaragua and Grenada in one breath in a shameless repetition of the long-refuted lies for justifying the U.S. aggression and occupation of Grenada; mentioning Grenada, arming Honduras, the activities in Florida both the military and psychological respects -- all this no longer leaves any doubt about U.S. wishes and intentions with respect to Nicaragua.

What transpires in Florida is not only the mass training of the Somoza bands and other counterrevolutionaries, but also the 30-hour a week training in AC -- which stands for Americanism versus communism -- of their children together with U.S. pupils in the Florida schools. The tuition mandate is this: History teaches that the objectives and techniques of communism must be presented in such a way that the great advantages of democracy, of freedom guaranteed by law, and the will to preserve this freedom, are hammered into the minds of the pupils, as is the danger of communism, the ways of counteracting it, the evil of communism, the fallacies, and the false teachings of communism. We are the very good people, the others are very evil. Hence, anticommunism is a curricular subject. [Clips from the West German television show ZDF-MAGAZIN moderator Gerhard Loewenthal in an interview with U.S. representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick]

Hear this? Murdering Allende, enthroning Pinochet, promoting Somoza's return, occupying Grenada, arming, paying, and unleashing Israel, protecting and strengthening South Africa's racists, trying to disturb the approximate military-strategic balance, pursuing a policy of confrontation, deploying first-strike missiles, preparing war in outer space, and so on and so forth, and then asking the hypocritical question: Who supports democratic processes and who does not.

Let's not talk about the democratic processes in the United States or in the countries of its allies; let us stick to the example of Nicaragua and its environs. The charming bit of news comes from there that a unit of the counterrevolutionary organization [Nationalist Democratic Force] operating from Honduras against Nicaragua has been awarded the name of the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick. [West German television clips show footage from various video reports on Honduras, including its arming by the United States, the terror in El Salvador, Duarte's election campaign, and the May 1984 interview with Secretary of State Shultz]

Mr Shultz is amazed by discussions on the subject [of the increase in human rights violations in El Salvador]. During the first 3 months after its free election, the Duarte regime, operating under the protective umbrella of the United States, had 414 civilians murdered and 45 missing.

In contrast, after the overthrow of U.S. dictator Somoza in Nicaragua, the task of making one's life commensurate with human dignity was tackled.

Some 20,000 peasant families were given land, illiteracy was reduced from 70 to 14 percent. The education campaign also encompasses the (Sumos and Ramos) Meskito tribes, which are instructed in their own tongues. Just imagine the horror stories the ousted oppressors and those parroting them spread in this context. Epidemic diseases such as typhus and tuberculosis, malaria, and gastrointestinal diseases have been greatly reduced, and polio has been practically liquidated. In its report for 1983, the World Health Organization announced that the infant mortality rate in Nicaragua is the lowest in Central America.

Oppression and exploitation by the United States were followed by support and helpers from Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the GDR. But the interrelations are entirely different, to go by the words, if not the imagination, of UN representative Kirkpatrick and her President.

It was officially announced the other day that Washington's aggression in Nicaragua and Washington's civil war in El Salvador has victimized 7,300 peasants, women, children, teachers, health aides, and preachers. Still, UN representative Kirkpatrick stated in a speech to an obscure association of Republican Hispanics that she has the greatest respect for all Americans fighting alongside the counterrevolutionary groups. Meanwhile, every other U.S. citizen fears a U.S. war in Central America. Indeed, members of the U.S. Armed Forces have long since turned from advisers to combatants, meaning people waging war. It is the CIA that plans, orders, organizes, and supervises all the activities of the counterrevolutionaries. Increasingly more often direct U.S. military intervention is publicly discussed, denied, announced, and disclaimed again.

According to warning assessments by reasonable Americans, a pattern is indeed taking shape that is dangerously similar to the gradual U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The consequences and shameful outcome of Vietnam are well known. Small wonder that doubts, criticism, and resistance are increasing at home and among the United States' allies, which inevitably appear in their mass media.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD040609 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- The following have arrived in Berlin to take part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the GDR:

the delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by Sulayman al-Najjab, Central Committee Politburo member -- it includes Central Committee member Muhammad Abu Sham'ah;

the delegation of the Syrian Communist Party headed by Ramu Shikhu, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee -- it includes candidate member of the Central Committee Dib Saleh;

the delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) headed by Khristos Betas, Central Committee Politburo member -- it includes Michael Olympios, member of the Central Committee;

the delegation from the Argentine Communist Party headed by member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the Central Committee Fernando Nadra -- it includes Central Committee member Jose Maria Lanao;

the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador headed by member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of El Salvador Comandante Oktavio Martinez;

the delegation of the Canadian Communist Party headed by Val Bjarnason, member of the National Committee -- it includes Central Committee member Gerry van Houten.

On their arrival in the GDR capital the guests were warmly greeted by Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Werner Felfe and Hervert Haeber and by SED Central Committee member Professor Kurt Tiedke, rector of the "Karl Marx" party college.

The following also arrived for the festivities for the GDR anniversary: the party and government delegation from Zimbabwe headed by Dzingai Mutumbuka, Politburo member and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union Central Committee and minister of education and culture -- it includes Donal Muvuti, Central Committee member;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain headed by its secretary general, Ignacio Gallego -- it includes member of the Executive Committee and Central Committee Secretary Jose Antonio Moral Santin;

the party and government delegation of the PRK headed by Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers -- it includes Chea Soth, KPRP Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning and international economic cooperation; Tang Saroem, minister of foreign trade; Dith Monty, deputy foreign minister; and the PRK ambassador to the GDR, Phy Tach;

the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers -- it includes Deputy Minister of Culture Somsi Desakhamphou and Khamphay Rasmy, head of the Department of Cultural and Social Affairs in the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the party and government delegation of the SRV headed by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission -- it includes the Vietnamese ambassador to the GDR, Tran Hoai Nam.

On their arrival in the capital, the guests were warmly welcomed by Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, and Werner Jarowinsky; by Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by Prof Kurt Tiedke, member of the Central Committee and rector of the "Karl Marx" party college; and by Gerhard Weiss, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HONECKER DECORATES OFFICIALS, PROMOTES OFFICERS

LD031846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the GDR National Defense Council, today awarded the Scharnhorst Order to meritorious members of the National People's Army, the Ministry for State Security, and the Ministry of the Interior, and promoted and appointed generals.

In recognition and acknowledgement of long years of excellent achievements in the defense of the GDR and the determined, continuous development of the National People's Army as well as of the defense and security organs, Erich Honecker awarded the Scharnhorst Order to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, as well as to Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for state security, and promoted General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, to the rank of Army general.

He decorated other generals and officers ofthe National People's Army, the Ministry for State Security, and the Ministry of the Interior with Scharnhorst Order.

Colonels Werner Bousseljor, Guenter Diederich, Siegfried Eschke, Heinz Janshen, Eberhard Korndoerfer, Rolf Lehmann, Walter Lobner, Guenter Menger, Karl-Heinz Nagler, Alfred Walter, and Navy Captains Helmut Milzow and Guenter Poeschel were among those appointed to the rank of major general or rear admiral.

Egon Krens, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, participated in the ceremony.

Sindermann, Mittag Present Awards

LD031848 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, awarded members of the armed forces with the Scharnhorst Order.

Other meritorious personalities and collectives were honored today in Berlin with high state decorations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. For their services in the maintenance of peace, as well as in the construction and development of the socialist society, they received the Karl Marx Order, the title of Honor Hero of Labor, the Order Star of International Friendship, the Banner of Honor to the Order of Service to the Fatherland in gold, and the Order of Service to the Fatherland.

At award ceremonies at the official seat of the State Council, the orders and titles were awarded by Horst Sindermann and Guenter Mittag, the deputy chairmen of the Council of State, and members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. In their addresses, both conveyed to the honored workers, foremen, engineers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and office workers the thanks and acknowledgement of the party-state leadership for their excellent achievements. Guenter Mittag pointed out that (?in the middle of Europe), a state, the GDR, had developed to become one of the most developed industrial countries. In it, everything that socialism determines becomes reality. The policy of the main task in its unifying economic and social policy is continuing to be realized as decided by the 10th SED Conference, Guenter Mittag added.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION TO UN

LD040451 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2034 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] UN/New York, 3 Oct (ADN) -- On Monday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met the Soviet delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly in the GDR permanent mission at the United Nations in New York.

During the friendly meeting Oskar Fischer and Ambassador Oleg Troyanovskiy praised the close fraternal cooperation between the two states, which was also proven within the UN framework.

The foreign minister said that the GDR was devoting all its strength to the realization of the joint socialist peace aims, as reaffirmed in the most recent speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the UN plenary session. What mattered was to close ranks against the great dangers that mankind faces as a result of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy.

Foreign Minister Fischer praised the UN speech by Andrey Gromyko as a remarkable document of the consistent Soviet peace policy. The GDR supports the Soviet Union's demands for serious negotiations to prevent a nuclear war.

Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the Soviet Union recognizes its responsibility for the prevention of a nuclear war and is doing everything for a change in a peaceful direction. He praised the GDR's contribution to the implementation of the joint strategy. In conclusion, Ambassador Troyanovskiy expressed his warmest congratulations on the GDR's 35th anniversary on behalf of the Soviet UN delegation.

FISCHER MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD032044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oksar Fischer held an exchange of views yesterday on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York with his Egyptian counterpart, Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, on the further development of bilateral relations. Regarding the situation in the Near East, they expressed the hope that the current UN debate will make a contribution to the peaceful solution of the conflicts in the region.

To the Cypriot foreign minister, Yeoryios Iakovou, Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR will continue to support the struggle of the island republic for independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignedment.

During the course of the day, Oskar Fischer had further meetings with the foreign ministers of Mali, Jordan, Guyana, the CSSR, Colombia, and Equador.

EVENT, RECEPTION, REPORTS MARK PRC ANNIVERSARY

Friendship League Holds Event

AU031924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] An event of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the PRC. It was attended by Horst Brasch, general secretary of the league, representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and other prominent figures from GDR social life, as well as Yang Chengxu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the PRC to the GDR. In his address, Helmut Peters, deputy chaimran of the GDR-PRC Friendship Committee, praised the historic significance of the founding of the PRC and expressed high appreciation for the achievements of the Chinese people in building socialism. Helmut Peters stressed that the League for Friendship Among Peoples and its GDR-PRC Friendship Committee will aim at making an active contribution to further developing relations between the two states and peoples.

Reception At PRC Embassy

AU031024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Yang Chengxu, PRC charge d'affaires to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC. The invitation was honored by SED Central Committee Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; as well as by Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; by the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Rudolph Schulze and Gerhard Weiss; and by Rudi Georgi, member of the Council of Ministers; and other prominent figures of GDR public life, among them, Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs. The guests also included heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Reports on PRC Anniversary

AU031024 [Editorial Report] The East Berlin secondary dailies DER MORGEN, NEUE ZEIT, and NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German on 1 October carry various reports in connection with the 35th anniversary of the PRC.

DER MORGEN carries on page 2 a 350-word report giving data on the geography, population, natural resources, and climate of the PRC.

NEUE ZEIT carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by ADN correspondent Otto Mann headlined "Shanghai -- China's Most Important Industrial Center Is Expanded; Today 35 Years Ago the People's Power Was Established." The article says Shanghai is the most important trade and industrial center of the country and gives details about its harbor, industrial production, and present projects in the various industrial centers. It then discusses China's largest city, Chongging, dealing in particular with its industry and agriculture.

NATIONAL-ZEITUNG on page 4 carries a 300-word report giving facts and figures on the PRC and a 600-word article by Otto Mann headlined "The Chinese People Shook Off Their Yoke After Centuries of Suppression; Today the PRC celebrates Its 35th Anniversary of Liberation." The author refers to the setting up of the new social order and to the building of the socialist economy -- "that formed the basis of a stable internal development, which, however, did not proceed without difficulties" -- and then deals with the various achievements made in the health sector, industry, and agriculture. It concludes by briefly referring to the "good level" of bilateral relations between the PRC and the GDR.

HAEBER GREETS FMLN DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD032343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador arrived in Berlin on Wednesday under the leadership of Comander Oktavio Martinez, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Upon arriving in the GDR capital, the delegation was heartily welcomed by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

SINDERMANN AT ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION IN MADRID

AU011948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-39 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Madrid (ADN) -- On Friday [28 September] a reception on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR united the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, currently in Spain under the leadership of People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, with representatives of Spain's social life. The invitation of GDR Ambassador Ernst Walkowski was honored by Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez, president of the Spanish Senate, by members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, leading representatives of the economy, including director generals of important Spanish industrial enterprises, as well as by personalities from cultural life. Horst Sindermann also welcomed Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the workers commissions, and Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain).

SED CC MESSAGE TO SENEGAL PARTY CONGRESS

AU012014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings address to the first regular congress of the Independence and Labor Party [PIT] in Senegal. The message to Dakar signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the first regular congress of the PIT.

In agreement with the interests of the working people of the country, your party is waging a purposeful and sacrifical struggle to overcome the difficult colonial heritage, to enable all the Senegalese people to live in peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. Thus, it is making a significant contribution to implementing the national and patriotic efforts of broad political forces of the country. This policy receives the respect and solidarity and support of the SED and all working people of our country.

Your party congress takes place in a time when the peace-endangering, intensive armament and confrontational course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States has extraordinarily aggravated the international situation. We are at one with the PIT in the view that the preservation of world peace represents the most important task of the present. The unity of action of all forces committed to peace, in which our two parties are actively and constructively participating, forms the indispensible prerequisite for averting the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The SED attaches great importance to the level of the fraternal relations with the PIT. We wish your party congress successful deliberations, firmly convinced that its results will contribute to further universally strengthening the party.

STATE SECRETARY GREETS JEWISH COMMUNITIES

AU011952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the beginning of the year 5745 according to the Jewish calendar, Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, conveyed cordial greetings to Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR.

A new year begins in the long history of the Jewish people, the message states. Compared to these historic periods, the past 35 years of the existence of the worker-peasant state on German soil are a very short period. However, they were and are 35 years of peace, social security, and safety, 35 years of socialist policy and the development of a humanist society in a state in which warmongering, fascism, racism, and anti-Semitism are outlawed. "I thank you and all members of the Jewish communities for their active work for the benefit of our Republic," the message concludes.

ALBRECHT MEETS VISITING IRAQI UNDER SECRETARY

LD241013 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The GDR and Iraq want to further expand their economic cooperation. With this in mind, Dieter Albrecht, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and 'Abd al-Satta Farman, under secretary of state in the Iraqi Ministry of Transportation and Communications, discussed opportunities to develop economic and technological cooperation. The guest also had a meeting with the ministers or deputy ministers of posts and telecommunications, electrical engineering and electronics, transportation, and foreign trade.

The Iraqi delegation took part in the opening of the 13th council meeting of the Intersputnik International Organization and visited GDR industrial enterprises and transportation installations.

LOSONCZI 'HIGHLY SATISFIED' WITH AUSTRIAN TALKS

LD031100 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Eisenstadt, October 2 (MTI) -- The talks between Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger continued Tuesday afternoon at Eisenstadt, Austria. Pal Losonczi stated at a press conference following the talks that his visit showed also that there were no controversial issues between the two countries. Contacts that develop optimally serve as an example of peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems. "Relying on these favourable relations we should like to further develop them in every area," said Pal Losonczi, "as this is particularly important in the present tense international situation. We are aware that it is fundamentally the relations of the two great powers that determine the world situation and the international climate, yet we feel that both Austria and Hungary can contribute to replacing the present tense situation with an atmosphere of detente."

"We have discussed the internal situation of our countries," continued Pal Losonczi, "and we highly appreciate Austria's achievements in the recent years. We also have several problems in common but feel that by further strengthening our economic contacts we can overcome those problems.

"We also highly appreciate the fact that Chancellor Fred Sinowatz made his first state visit in office to Hungary. We made the conclusion that the new Austrian Government too attaches great importance to relations between our countries. We shall do our best to further develop these relations in politics, economy and all walks of life. I am highly satisfied with the outcome of these latest talks and feel that it is a good thing for neighbours to meet frequently" said, among other things, Pal Losonczi.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger pointed out that the meetings of leading politicians of the two countries in border-zone towns have fine traditions. "As to the contents of our talks," said the Austrian president, "I can only confirm what President Losonczi has just said: They were very friendly talks covering all areas of our contacts. We are mutually seeking ways and means of making our contacts even more intensive. I think we have to take advantage of every chance of dialogue to discuss frankly the international situation," said Rudolf Kirchschlaeger among other things.

Answering a journalist's question whether the number of Hungarian tourists to Austria was increasing at the same pace as vice versa, Pal Losonczi explained that in the first half of 1984 Hungarian tourists spent more guest-days in Austria than Austrian tourists in Hungary. President Kirschlaeger confirmed that information saying that about 2,000,000 Hungarian tourists spent several days in Austria this year.

Pal Losonczi and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited the cultural centre at Mattersburg and the Austrian president hosted a dinner in honour of the Hungarian head of state in Burg Lockenhaus.

Losonczi Returns 2 October

LD031106 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, returned to Budapest from Eisenstadt late Tuesday night. Pal Losonczi and Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger had had an unofficial friendly border-zone meeting first in Soprin on the Hungarian and then in Eisenstadt on the Austrian side of the common border.

TANJUG REPORTS 8-MONTH EXPORTS BELOW PLAN

LD031405 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, Oct 3 (TANJUG) -- After four years of recording a positive balance in trade with convertible-currency markets, Hungary's exports are this year again encountering major obstacles. Until the end of August, Hungary's exports to the convertible-currency region fell 46 percent short of the plan, and those to ruble-payment markets were 41.3 percent short of the plan. In order to attain the ambitiously planned surplus of from 700 to 800 million dollars in trade, Hungary will have to export 200- to 250-million-dollar-worth of goods in the last quarter of the year, which is more than the plan for the period.

The drop in Hungary's exports this year has resulted chiefly from a drop in the prices of and demand for agricultural products, but also from a drop in the sales of machinery in the West. Agricultural products have been bringing Hungary an annual revenue of at least 1.6 billion dollars from convertible-currency markets. This year, however, the price of beef has dropped [figure indistinct] percent and of pork, by 25 percent as compared with last year.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS PAY INCENTIVES IN AGRICULTURE

LD251007 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] There is a need in agriculture to introduce an income regulation system that promotes the payment of wages according to performance and encourages improved efficiency. Deputy Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy said this at a joint meeting of the National Assembly's Agricultural and Planning and Budget Committees. He said that the income regulation presently used in agriculture generally no longer meets requirements because it places obstacles in the way of the most dynamically managed enterprises. What that means in practice is that, in constrast with what is considered desirable, it encourages the use of cheap labor and makes it impossible for fast-developing cooperatives to retain their best staff. Our reporter Attila Balint asked the deputy finance minister about the changes to be introduced next year in wage regulation in agriculture:

[Begin recording] [Medgyessy] Agricultural enterprises will have the opportunity to choose from three options. Each of these will reduce the much criticized attitudes concentrating on basic and average pay that have encouraged enterprises to employ cheap labor in order to keep average wages down. One variant will tax the wage level at large enterprises and will, in effect, completely eliminate these attitudes, while the other two variants will substantially moderate them. They will create an opportunity for better performances and higher wages. From that point of view, there can be more money in pay packets if there is better performance to justify it.

[Balint] Yet each of these three variants has its own upper limits. In other words, we cannot just say that the sky is the limit.

[Medgyessy] Purchasing power regulation needs to be implemented here, too. This is a requirement to ensure that we can meet our international obligations in the form of credit repayment and other ways. This system of regulation has far fewer restrictions. In the wage regulation system affecting the larger enterprises, in particular, the performance increase can be matched by a corresponding increase in purchasing power. Since there are no limits to performance, there can be no restrictions on purchasing power. [end re rding]

GASPAR SPEAKS AT TU STEWARDS ACADEMY 28 SEP

AU011900 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The new school year at the Trade Union Stewards Academy began on Friday afternoon, 28 September, at the headquarters of the National Council of Trade Unions. The 253 participants in the 2-year course were greeted by Gyula Virizlay, National Council of Trade Unions secretary. Subsequently, Sandor Gaspar, National Council of Trade Unions chairman gave an opening speech.

"The National Council of Trade Unions Presidium decided on the creation of the Trade Union Stewards Academy a few years ago. We were guided by one goal: to help the stewards' activity through up-to-date, timely knowledge. This sole aim, however, covers several purposes," said Sandor Gaspar.

"The social requirements facing the Hungarian trade union movement are increasing considerably, especially the demand for it to exercise an even greater influence on society's development than previously. Trade union activity has always had general and changing elements. This makes it complex, but in this lies its greatness, too.

"It is an old truth that he who wants to institute changes must also change himself. The trade unions want to change many things, but they can do so only if they change themselves. They must consider the social unit in which they are working and living, and those social realities which surround us.

"The stewards must be acquainted not only with the narrow area in which they are active, but they must consider the country's situation also always the tasks and possibilities. Only thus can they make their work more efficient," he stressed.

Sandor Gaspar recalled the fact that the Hungarian trade unions must take a stand on the great issues determining social development. Today, no basic question concerning workers can be decided upon by any individual, enterprise, or a national scale without the trade unions. However, it is not enough for the trade unions to oppose some proposals. They must also always suggest a possible way to develop a better position than that proposed.

Today, the National Council of Trade Unions is no longer able to decide alone upon the issues within its jurisdiction. Not only is it unable to do so, but it does not even want to. In the spirit of the congress' decisions prior to every decision concerning broad social issues, the union is obliged to consider the opinion of the organized workers, of the members. The road to this leads through the stewards. However, the stewards can supply useful opinions and proposals only if they possess constant information and precise knowledge of the current issues.

Sandor Gaspar referred in his speech to several important issues concerning the trade union movement. Speaking about price increases, he said that the trade union officials, above all the stewards, are always consulted on them, as they are always at hand. The trade unions also contributed to the raising of certain prices; and the raising of other prices does not require a central decision. Therefore, it is worth contemplating that in certain areas, where price-setting had become an enterprise function, the local trade union leadership agreed willy-nilly to the consumer price increase.

Prior to decisions concerning the workers' standard of living and living circumstances, it is always necessary to consider several possibilities, and decisions must be made in conjunction with the members.

"It is possible to develop and shape policy only by starting from realities based on facts. I think that our conditions will be slightly better in 1985 and in the following years, and we will also be more up to the requirements facing trade union activity," said the chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions. "The period we are living in is very complex, and this makes the implementation of our tasks more difficult. There is now a need for creative, flexible, cautious activity by the trade unions. We must take every opportunity to fulfill workers' requirements at their work place more satisfactorily than up till now, within the real possibilities available. We must be constantly aware of the members' position, opinion, and intentions in connection with one issue or another. At the same time, through the trade union stewards network, the entire membership must also be made aware of the country's problems. We must strive to have the trade union members themselves draw the conclusion that, after a decision has been made, they would have arrived at the same decision."

In conclusion, the chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions expressed the hope that the students of the Stewards Academy would be richer in knowledge and experience after the series of lectures just beginning. He asked the students to fulfill their functions as stewards according to the best of their knowledge, using the information acquired here.

Following Sandor Gaspar's speech, the first lecture was given at the Trade Union Stewards Academy. Mrs Jozsef Vandor, lecturer at the Veszprem Chemical Industry University, lectured on the necessity of further developing economic macromanagement and on its new elements.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV 28 SEP

LD281524 Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, September 28 (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Jozsef Kaplar of Hungary and Nguyen Nhat Tan of Vietnam Friday signed in Hanoi the Hungarian-Vietnamese trade and payments protocol for 1985. The agreement envisages 37 percent increase in bilateral trade as compared to this year's turnover.

With turnover planned to reach 56 million rubles, the sides intend to expand production cooperation in the textile and rubber industry and increase mutual deliveries that save hard currency import. The protocol-signed ceremony was attended also by Hungarian Ambassador Bela Benyei and Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Paris, October 1 (MTI) -- Hungary's new Ambassador to France Rezso Palotas presented his credentials to President Francois Mitterrand. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 1 Oct 84 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE -- Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Imre Hollai, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Greece, paid calls on Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament. Imre Hollai is shortly to leave for his station. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 28 Sep 84 LD]

PRC FOREIGN RELATIONS, TIES WITH PPR VIEWED

AU031102 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Oct 84 p 7

[Article signed "L.K.": "The Chinese People's Holiday"]

[Text] Today the PRC is celebrating its national day, the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority. Although 35 years are not much for a country whose history stretches over 3,000 years, it is still a significant period, especially when one considers the more than 100 years of foreign domination by colonial and imperialist states, which was ended by the Chinese People's Army's victory and the creation of a state that guarantees the Chinese people national and social independence. During the initial development phase, when the West imposed an economic blackade, the European socialist countries rushed fraternal aid to the PRC. Its planned economic development commenced based on cooperation with the CEMA countries and internationalist principles.

There have also been stages in the PRC's short history when "many mistakes were allowed to happen," as the official description states. Nevertheless, the results of the "Great Leap" or "Cultural Revolution" have begun to be quite rapidly offset in recent years. At the same time, China is going through a period of important transformations involving both the country's superstructure and the national economy. Special emphasis has been laid on the training of economic, administrative, political, and scientific cadres. Important changes are also occurring in foreign policy. The PRC states that is is simultaneously both a socialist and a developing country. It is broadening domestic activity in many directions and openly declaring this to the whole world.

Apart from the well-known, close contacts with the chief capitalist countries, Chinese capital is beginning to attach greater importance to relations with the socialist and developing countries. Nevertheless, the PRC's chief partners remain such countries and economic regions as Japan (involving 25 percent of China's trade), Hong Kong, the United States, and the EEC countries. Although political, economic, and trade contacts with the socialist countries have intensified, the development of these contacts is still far short of existing possibilities.

Domestic events in China, as well as the foreign policy turnabouts that have occurred during these 35 years have influenced Chinese relations with our country. However, contacts have never been broken; even though trade turnover fell drastically, trade and shipping cooperation has continued. The Polish Government consistently supports the PRC's stance on Taiwan, and has made efforts to give the PRC its rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations.

We highly value the Chinese Government's interest in developing relations with Poland; we also value the PRC's disapproval of the West's stance, especially the sanctions policy introduced by the NATO states following 13 December 1981. At that time, the stance of China and the friendly Chinese people helped ease our difficulties.

Significant progress in our relations has occurred in recent years, especially in the economic sphere, where the possibilities of broadening contacts are still great. The economies of both countries complement each other to a certain extent, which will undoubtedly facilitate broadening contacts. As for trade, it will be possible to exceed the trade ceiling of 1 billion Swiss francs in the next few years. China's interest in cooperating with the Polish extracting, automobile, and shipping industries is well known. The PRC believes that we can play a significant role in the process of modernizing the country because we are long-standing partners.

Contacts are not at all restricted to trade and the economic sphere. Scientific, cultural, sports, and tourist exchanges are becoming increasingly dynamic. This is a base on which to allow both peoples to become better acquainted with each other and enhance the traditional friendship joining both countries.

Need for Cooperation Discussed

AU031020 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1 October on page 6 carries a 1,100-word article by Zygmunt Slomkowski reviewing the PRC's achievements in the past 35 years. Slomkowski says that the primary achievements are tranquility, security, sovereignty, and independence; enormous progress in the economy, education, culture, and other spheres of life; and the socioeconomic reforms, which demolished the feudal-bourgeois base and introduced social equality.

Having recalled that becuase of "erroneous decisions," the PRC's development came to a virtual standstill in the sixties, Slomkowski says that China began catching up with development at the end of the seventies and that its "bold plans" to increase overall production by 300 percent by the year 2000 are feasible. As for China's foreign policy, he says that tendencies have appeared toward normalizing relations with the socialist countries and that "despite the divergency of views on some crucial political issues, bilateral relations, especially trade and economic relations, are developing favorably," and that this is also true of Polish-Chinese relations.

Having listed Polish-Chinese trade, cultural, and scientific contacts, Slomkowski concludes: "We in Poland assume that the channels of cooperation with China will continue to expand and develop in other areas as well for the benefit of our two countries. We are therefore all the more pleased to know that the PRC has similar intentions. Our cooperation serves and will serve the interests of our two countries and will help strengthen the ties of traditional friendship between our peoples for the good of peace and socialism.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

LD032146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] For the first time in the history of the Polish-Argentine relations, Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, who is in Argentina on an official visit, and Danta Caputo, head of Argentine diplomacy, have signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. As we have already reported, Stefan Olszowski was received by President Raul Alfonsin. He also had talks with Dante Caputo. Bilateral relations and some international issues were discussed. The will for further expansion of economic, cultural, and scientific-technological cooperation was expressed.

More on Olszowski Visit

For reports on the visit to Argentina by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, including his statements on bilateral trade relations, see the Argentina section of the 3 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES SEJM ON SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

LD201429 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] I remind you that as the first item of the Sejm agenda for today, the composition of the State Council, was completed: Professor Boleslaw Struzek was elected deputy chairman. Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki then presented a report to the deputies on the implementation of the Amnesty Law. I talked about that report 2 hours ago.

Now for some of the points in the speech by Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, on the government report on the main directional policy trends regarding small-scale industry, and the government's small-scale industry bill.

Deputy Premier Kowalczyk said small-scale industry was an experimental testing ground for the economic reform and the system solutions introduced by the Council of Ministers Resolution No 112 of 1 July 1981, and had enabled the achievement of better economic results than in other spheres of the national economy. The government continues to attach great hope to the development of small-scale industry, which it regards as a permanent element of the socialist economy. We now have the period of failure behind us and can appreciate small-scale industry, Deputy Premier Kowalczyk said. (?This was the period) when small-scale industry was treated as a secondary activity, as a symbol of nothing but private initiative. Last year, socialized, small-scale industry produced goods and services worth Z460 billion and employed 600,000 people. Craft workshops produced goods and rendered services worth Z300 billion, with a similar scale of employment.

In all, small-scale industry provided almost 9 percent of the value of total industrial production. Compared with other countries, this is not much: In highly developed countries, this share is in the region of 30-60 percent.

Edward Kowalczyk said that many fundamental initiatives have been taken which create the formal conditions for small-scale industry development. We would not be objective, he stressed, if we were not to perceive negative phenomena in the small-scale industry sphere. They include regression of services and tension and stratification of society created by accelerated development of the nonsocialized sector of small-scale industry. Accusations are being made of unjustified enrichment, corruption, and profiteering. These phenomena are not all-pervasive in small-scale industry. We must realize that there is an economic underground: illegal production and service operations. It is mainly here that law-breaking occurs. The government will combat it with all severity. Small-scale industry [word indistinct] has been included in the system of long-term plans. The government will strive to increase the participation by people's councils in creating favorable economic and financial conditions for the development of this economic sector. It is also vital to gradually eliminate the still-existing barriers. (?These are not taxes, in essence); the barriers are insufficient supplies, lack of premises, and technical equipment that is not of the highest standard.

Deputy Premier Kowalczyk presented the small-scale industry bill. Briefly, it envisages the creation of special incentives for the development of small-scale industry by, among other things, leaving all amortization deductions in it; setting-up of voivodship funds for the development of services and small-scale industry; introducing of selective tax preferences by the Council of Ministers.

GORYWODA SPEAKS TO SEJM COMMISSION ON PLANNING

LD252102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] When next year's plan has been carried out, the produced national income will be 11 percent lower than in 1979, the national income for distribution will be 15 percent lower, and consumption will be 10 percent lower. At the same time, investment outlay will fall by about 40 percent, while imports from the capitalist countries will fall by 41 percent.

These statistics were put forward by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, at a meeting of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances, which assessed the assumptions of the central annual plan for next year and the results of the savings and anti-inflationary programs for 1983. He stressed that the entire effort of the economy is geard toward restoration of the consumption levels and the achievement of internal equilibrium.

The deputies criticized the notion of directing all additional work forces to the nonproductive sector. They expressed the fear that insofar as the entire production increase is to be the result of increased work productivity, at current levels of depreciation this increase will not be sufficient for equilibrium to be achieved. It was said that lack of a sufficiently precise link between wages and increased production is a defect in the assumptions for next year's plan. The most important thing, the deputies thought, is to prevent an increase in the number of construction projects being undertaken and to concentrate on those for which it will be possible to begin production soonest. They also proposed that stabilization of real incomes as a means of restoring equilibrium should mean stabilization of incomes rather than a lowering of incomes, especially as far as old-age and other pensioners are concerned.

Pointing out the difficulties of attaining equilibrium in the coming year, the deputies thought it worthwhile in light of all the facts to emerge from the crisis in 1981.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CEMA INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION

AU011839 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On the initiative of Premier W. Jaruzelski, a conference was held on the Council of Ministers premises of representatives of about 60 enterprises directly cooperating with industrial enterprises of the USSR and other socialist countries. The conference was attended by managers, plant committee secretaries, chairmen of self-management and trade union organizations, ministers, and representatives of economic departments. Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, was present.

The purpose of the oonference was to jointly sum up the present implementation of the program for direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises; to present the most important achievements in this regard; and to determine tasks for stimulating this direct cooperation, which is a crucial element of the broadly conceived economic and political integration of the socialist community countries.

Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda introduced the discussion

Throughout the entire 40 years of People's Poland, the USSR has always been our most important partner, he said, and Polish-Soviet trade has been one of the most dynamic sectors of Polish foreign trade. In the difficult years for socialist Poland, we have once again found that we can count on the USSR's internationalist assistance.

One of the elements that helps stimulate Polish-Soviet cooperation is the fact that at the end of last year, Polish and Soviet enterprises and organizations engaged in similar production began direct cooperation. Each side selected about 60 enterprises for this cooperation, and they took a number of organizational measures and established first working contacts in line with the government accord signed almost 1 year ago.

It is still too early to speak of specific results in this cooperation, although to date 21 joint cooperative agreements and plans have been signed by these enterprises and organizations.

Most of these agreements concern exchanges of experience in tackling production and technical problems, work organization, the activity of sociopolitical organizations, and sociocultural activities.

We should realize, Z. Szalajda said, that, following the establishment of direct cooperation between enterprises, the work forces and plant managers have found themselves in a better position to understand the advantages of basing our economy on cooperation with the USSR. The people concerned are becoming increasingly aware of the great importance for Poland of developing our economic links with the Soviet partner, who possesses modern equipment and work organization and whose market is extremely capacious. The advantages that our enterprises now reap from direct cooperation with their Soviet counterparts are being increasingly noticed throughout industry. All ministries continue to receive requests from enterprises to commit them to this new form of cooperation this the Soviet partner. The list of such enterprises will be expanded all the time, but a prior analysis of certain experience is most necessary.

The new Long-Term Program for Polish-Soviet Cooperation signed by the PZPR first secretary and the CPSU general secretary is now the most important and comprehensive long-term program for cooperation. It is within the framework of this program that we should consider our bilateral economic cooperation and the need to intensify our trade with the USSR in order to regain our position as one of its most important economic partners.

The program enables us to enter the attractive and large Soviet market with the help of advantageous accords, which provide stable conditions for development and cooperation. It creates opportunities for our national economy to modernize production and improve its quality. Now, when our opportunities to obtain the most modern Western technology and equipment have been seriously curtailed, making use of modern Soviet solutions gives us a great opportunity to reduce the present technological gap between our industry and other countries' industries. Unfortunately, these issues are not always properly understood, although we can list many areas in which the USSR occupies a leading position in the world, such as electronics, coal mining, the automobile industry, robotics, and the chemical industry.

We must raise our exports' attractiveness to the USSR and adapt ourselves to its high standards. The task of maintaining and increasing exports to the USSR is occurring amidst sharp competition and can be implemented only by greatly raising the modernity and quality of our products.

There are opportunities for Polish and Soviet specialists to develop and implement modern techniques and technologies, which can be put to practical use in our country with Soviet assistance. We have many unused licenses that we bought on previous occasions, and we also have our own solutions that have never been used.

The conference was summed up by W. Jaruzelski, who stressed that speeches from the floor had produced much information and many proposals, and had stimulated exchanges of experience that will be applied in other enterprises and plants. All this will be reflected in relevant directives and, primarily, in practice. The conference, he said, has confirmed how important and desirable it has to begin a systems-type and direct cooperation between Polish enterprises and sister enterprises in CEMA countries, and above all, with Soviet enterprises. The conference has also confirmed how correct it was to engage in extensive cooperation at the enterprise level, because in the final reckoning this will determine the success of general social cooperation and specialization programs designed for many years.

Cooperation with the USSR and socialist countries, W. Jaruzelski stressed, is of great political significance, regardless of economic aspects. In the past few years, Poland has found itself in an extremely difficult situation. The American sanctions have dealt painful blows to our economy and to all our people. In this situation, efforts to expand our links with the socialist countries are not only element of economic support for us, but an important psychological support, because the practice proves that we are able to overcome the crisis and promote development under our own initiative and with the help of friends.

Referring to proposals submitted during the conference, W. Jaruzelski stressed the visible progress in the process of rapprochement between People's Poland and other socialist countries, especially the USSR. This is consistent with the purpose of the Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Plan Until the Year 2000, signed last June, and with the task of coordinating the 1986-1990 economic plans. A distinct, long-term outline of our economy's progressive reorientation and of building partnership where it is stable, honest, reliable, and most natural is becoming increasingly clear. This kind of partnership is most natural because it meets the criteria of our system and class policy.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that whatever is taking place in Polish economic life should be a lesson to all those Western circles that failed to appreciate our people's patriotism and sense of responsibility, and socialist Poland's achievements and potential, which are being multiplied by the opportunities rooted in our cooperation with the socialist countries.

W. Jaruzelski said that the work carried out by enterprises in the past few months in order to tighten our cooperation with the CEMA countries had been successful. This work is the first stage of this cooperation. Its results will be exploited when implementing the solutions of other most important socioeconomic and scientific-technological problems. We think that direct cooperation between teams, people, party and trade union organizations, and especially, young people, is a very important task in this connection.

Discussing specific issues raised during the discussion in connection with production specialization and cooperation, W. Jaruzelski spoke of the need to exchange experience in fields such as organization, stocks of materials, technical and technological facilities, and so on. He also stressed that it is necessary to bear in mind that we must be attractive partners in cooperation with the fraternal countries -- partners who know how to present the potential and practical application of the Polish economy, science, and technology.

Our friends have made great economic and technological progress and are rapidly forging ahead. We must keep abreast of them and be their desirable partners. This is the realistic conclusion of today's conference, W. Jaruzelski said. We must regain the place due us in the socialist community, a place consistent with our manpower, economic, and intellectual potential. We are capable of doing this. Actually, we are slowly regaining this position.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that every enterprise cooperating with enterprises in other socialist countries should regard itself as a representative of all of Poland. This means that they should be able to effectively utilize the experience and observations won during this cooperation and to correctly represent our potential, discipline, and the standards and quality of our work.

BAKA INTERVIEWED ON REFORM'S EFFECT ON PRICES

PM031427 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZĄ in Polish 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, by Elizbieta Dabek; date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The latest report by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform is soon to become the subject of a debate among parliamentary deputies. Here are fragments of an interview [with the plenipotentiary, Minister Baka] concerning the problem in question.

[Dabek] What is the estimated influence of the reform on prices? Are the reform mechanisms effective enough to keep prices under control?

[Baka] Last year's price increases were higher than envisaged. The report due to be discussed by the Sejm presents and reviews this matter in detail. It was largely due to an insufficient appreciation of the effects of the earlier price rises in 1982 that the plan's estimates were exceeded. It was an error in the calculation method. However, usually price rises are associated with negotiated prices. This point requires clarification. If we take the 1983 price increases to be 100, then 80 percent of this amount was accounted for by increases of official prices, whose justification is well documented, and 20 percent by increases of negotiated prices. There have been cases of producers taking advantage of the market situation and of their own monopoly position to overprice their products. On the other hand, customers have not always been keen, or able, to negotiate prices, even though they have been given license to do so. You can hardly blame the reform if they did not use that license. That is something one simply has to learn.

[Dabek] What is the situation this year?

[Baka] The price situation is more favorable. Additional safeguards have been introduced, such as a ban on increasing negotiated prices if this is not justified by increased prices of raw materials (and even then, only up to 10 percent). As a result, over 7 months of this year, prices rose by 13 percent compared with the same period in 1983. We know that the 1984 plan envisages a price increase of some 15-16 percent. We thus remain "below the plan," which we can view as a happy state of affairs. It means that the mechanisms we have activated are effective in checking price increases.

[Dabek] But we have an administrative ban in operation here. Does this come within the concept of the reform?

[Baka] Of course. The reform does not exclude the use of administrative measures when they become necessary. If the economic system is to function properly, it is necessary that state organs have control over prices. The prices law presented the state with an opportunity to exercise this control.

[Dabek] Let us return to this year's price situation.

[Baka] While the rate of price increases has declined, the structure of producer prices is at the same time being streamlined. That is presently closer to the price structure in our foreign trade than ever before, and this constitutes a fundamental precondition for our carrying out a correct economic costs-and-profits calculation and selecting lines of operation that would ensure cost effectiveness for individual enterprises as well as the entire economy.

Our aim is to continue to restrain the rate of price increases, and this is evident in our plans to bring the rate of increase down to a single-figure level (9 percent) next year. Over the next 3 or 4 years, the rate of increase ought to become stabilized within the annual limit of 5 or 6 percent.

[Dabek] You mentioned a 9 percent price increased envisaged for next year. This is also how it is assumed in the Central Annual plan proposals, but is it going to be possible to stay within that limit?

[Baka] In my opinion it is a realistic proposition, but it ties in with the fulfillment of other conditions mentioned in the central annual plan. Above all, with that of keeping the rate of wage increases under control. There is considerable pressure toward raising wages.... There are numerous disproportions between wage levels and many irregularities. That is why it is so important to formulate a comprehensible policy concerning both wages and the methods of providing enterprises with funds for remuneration. Keeping wages under control does not mean maintaining them in a state of stagnation. The wages policy must be lucid and comprehensible if it is to be accepted by the people. Only then can we effectively oppose the unjustified pressure to increase wages while ignoring the fact that there is no increase in output.

It is with this aim that the new wage system, based on the policy of incentives, is being introduced. It rests on the principle of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," or, in other words, not a single "void" zloty may enter the market. At the same time, this constitutes a precondition for limiting next year's price increases to 9 percent and cutting them even further in the following years.

LEADERS MEET JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Gucwa Receives Delegation

LD242137 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- A delegation of Japanese parliamentarians now on an official visit to Poland, was received today by the Polish Sejm (parliament) Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. During the meeting Japanese guests acquainted themselves with socio-political and economic situation in Poland. The Sejm speaker presented the main directions in Poland's foreign policy which consistently takes actions to consolidate peace and international security, in particular on the European Continent.

Stanislaw Gucwa expressed his concern about revanchist tendencies appearing in the FRG, and deployment of American medium-range missiles in some West European countries, which he said, endanger peace built for 40 years.

Head of the delegation Seiichi Katsumata stressed that both the March visit by Polish parliamentarians to Japan and the present return-visit by Japanese parliament delegation to Poland are an example of normalization of the parliamentary relations between the two states and nations. The Japanese Government, he said, also wants to develop good Polish-Japanese relations.

Referring to the international situation, Seiichi Katsumata pointed to the fact that Japan, tragically experienced by the nuclear holocaust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is (?deeply interested) in preserving peace in the world.

"We do not want," said he, "either to produce or to store any nuclear weapon on our territory. Our entire society shares this principle. The duty of all the parliaments, of the whole parliamentarian (?movement), is to save the world (?from) nuclear holocaust."

The Japanese parliamentarians were also (?received) by Deputy-President of the Council of State Professor Kazimierz Secomski later today. The guests showed interest in Poland's economic situation and its cooperation with foreign partners. Both sides also discussed the need to rebuild and develop mutual economic relations, and further strengthening of Polish-Japanese cooperation in culture.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1715 GMT on 23 September 84 adds: "The delegation is composed of members of the house of representatives, namely, of Mitsu Kaneko (the Socialist Party of Japan), Seiji Masamori (the Communist Party of Japan), Sadao Yamahana (the Socialist Party of Japan), Kazuhito Wada (Democratic Socialist Party), Masami Tanabu (Liberal Democratic Party), Tokashi Kosugi (New Liberal Club) and Akira Amari (New Liberal CLub)."]

Talks With Kucza

LD261839 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26 -- A delegation of Japanese parliamentarians was received here today by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz to discuss Polish-Japanese economic relations and their development, and the importance of international economic cooperation free from restrictions and protectionism.

Later today, Japanese guests met with the head of Foreign Ministry, Vice Minister Ernest Kucza to exchange opinions on Polish-Japanese relations and international situation. Next, parliamentarians from Japan visited the Frederic Chopin Museum in Zelazowa Wola near [words indistinct].

Jaruzelski Receives Group

LD271538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received the delegation of the Japanese house of representatives, which is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium. The state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations as well as some international problems were discussed.

PRESIDIUM SCHEDULES SEJM SESSION FOR 10 OCT

LD031858 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1557 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convoke the 56th sitting of the house on 10 October. Under debate will be the government report on last year's implementation of the economic reform, the assumptions of the central plan for the coming year, the realization of the savings program, and the program for combating inflation last year. The debate will also deal with the issue of workers' self-management and the draft amendment to the bill on the development of the education and upbringing system.

KEDZIERSKA ON NEED TO RESPECT CONSUMER INTEREST

LD031156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Although the situation in regard to merchandise is still difficult, citizens have the right to demand an improvement in trade so that it will start to function according to social expectations, and so that importance is attached not only to the merchandise, but also to its quality, usefulness, and the way it is sold. Here we quote an excerpt from the speech by Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Anna Kedzierska, who met the directors of trade departments of voivodship offices: Methods of influencing trade organizations in order to inspire honest concern for consumer interests were discussed during the meeting. In connection with the adoption of the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-management, the role of the directors of viovodship trade departments changed. The ministry would like to see its duties extended to them. The directors find themselves in a system of double official dependence; for them the viovoda is as equal an authority as the minister of domestic trade and services, who has the right to interfere in the director's decisions. Minister Kedzierska stressed that she would like to see this dependence become a partnership.

MORE WORKERS LEAVING PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

LD032155 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3 -- Poland has been lately witnessing a steady and fast outflow of workers from public services. Over three years the total workforce employed in the so-called essential services for the population has shrunk by 14,500 to some 617,000.

More than 48,000 people have quit state-operated services and a substantial number withdrew from services run by cooperatives, a decline which the fast expanding private sector has not been able to counterbalance so far, even though it is moving in fast. By opening up new facilities and taking in rising numbers of people, Poland's private sector increased its share of the services market from 67.4 per cent in 1981 to 72.8 per cent in 1983.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

LD262352 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A conference of chairmen of voivodship people's councils is in progress in Warsaw. Members of the government Presidium and representatives of relevant ministeries are taking part in the session, which is chaired by Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski.

Opening the session Henryk Jablonski said, among other things: People's councils are the focus of attention of all society. Society has the right to expect that the local organs of authority, with their new and extensive powers, will be real authorities and take effective actions, both in matters of greatest urgency for the citizens and in important long-term problems.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH DIPLOMATIC TRAINING GROUP

LD030853 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with a group of top graduates, students, and the management of the Center for Postdiplomatic Training of State Administration Employees, which has just inaugurated its third course for new students. The meeting provided an opportunity for deeper reflection over the complex duties of our state administration's staff in the process related to the consolidation of socialist democracy and the socialist state.

In a socialist state, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, the administrative staff must be enlightened and just, competent, and effective in action. In reference to the Code of Duties of PPR Officials published in July, he gave a description of the expectations connected with it. They particularly relate to the work of the state administration bodies in the provinces, towns, and parishes, where, by the nature of things, it finds itself under direct social judgement. Referring to the deliberations, the premier stressed the fact that the new cadres policy was resulting in just evaluations of the administration on the part of the community and a wider recruitment of young people.

VISITING U.S. JOURNALISTS MEET SEJM DEPUTIES

LD032326 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1557 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The group of journalists from the American local press which is currently visiting Poland has met Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm, and a group of deputies in the Sejm building. The Polish participants described the principles of our foreign policy and certain aspects of Polish-American relations. The deputies voiced their reservations regarding the policies of President Reagan, both with respect to the issues of world peace and disarmament and to Polish-American relations.

SHIPS TO VISIT ROSTOCK TO MARK GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD031732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of the GDR, a group of naval vessels, including the Gryf, (Nutnik), and (Goplo), will pay a goodwill visit of friendship to the port of Rostock. The group is under the command of Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn.

FRG BISHOPS' 'POLITICAL AIMS' CRITICIZED

LD031241 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] There is a fundamental division between the priesthood and politics, However, it is significant that in the declarations of the West German Bishops Conference, this division is not only obfuscated, but, what is more, the predominance of politics in the priesthood becomes only too visible; the priesthood must obviously serve political aims.

When at the autumn session of the West German Bishops Conference in Fulda there was another proclamation in favor of introducing the German language into church ceremonies in western and northern Polish territories, this was nothing but open support for the official revisionist thesis of the Federal Government on the existence of a more than 1-million strong German minority in Poland. The West German Bishops Conference often declares its sympathy, support, and understanding for the Polish church. These declarations stop whenever the basic tenets of West German policy are jeopardized. That is what happened after Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, gave a homily in Czestochowa opposing the thesis of German minority's existence and criticized the Bonn nationality regulations which try to extend rules to citizens of a different country. In any event, the Czestochowa homily of the Polish primate has been under attack in Fulda, and the lack of understanding for the German position has been pointed out to him. This same position underlies the great German fantasies whose realization would undermine the peaceful order in Europe.

KALKUS, RAKOWSKI ATTEND POZNAN TU MEETING

LD032128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A first voivodship meeting of representatives of factory trade union organizations with representatives of the central party and state authorities is being held at the Cegielski Metal Industry Enterprise in Posnan. The most important issues of the trade union movement, and in particular the direction of trade union integration in our country, are being discussed.

The meeting is attended by Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

BARCIKOWSKI VISITS SZCZECIN 1 OCTOBER

LD031240 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is visiting Szczecin today. At 1400 the Central Committee secretary took part in a meeting at his parent party organization, the K-2 department of the Warski Shipyard. Today's visit was concluded by a meeting with the political and economic leadership of the shipyard.

GREETINGS SENT ON ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD121222 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- In connection with the national day of Socialist Ethiopia, due Sept. 12, First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of Poland's Council of State Henryk Jablonski addressed a cable of congratulations to General Secretary of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

CEAUSESCU TO RESTRICT FRG VISIT TO BONN

LD031427 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu will limit his visit to the FRG in mid-October to a two-day stay in Bonn. As was reported in informed circles on Wednesday, the planned detour to Baden-Wuerttemberg has now been canceled; this follows the cancellation a few days ago of the visit to Bavaria.

Diplomats said that Ceausescu, who is due to arrive in Bonn on 15 October, wanted to return as soon as possible because of the forthcoming party congress. Preliminary negotiations on the visit are still continuing. A delegation of security experts was expected in Bonn on Wednesday.

ANDREI ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN NEW YORK

AU012035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 1/10/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the establishment of a new international economic order, the concrete ways and means to attain this target of the present-day world were presented at length by the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei during the annual ministerial meeting of the countries members of the Group of 77, which took place at the UN Headquarters in New York. The speaker reiterated Romania's commitment to the cause of developing countries, recalled the great attention the Romanian state and President Nicolae Ceausescu attach to strengthening cooperation with the other developing countries.

Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker underscored, assess that the extremely serious situation confronting world economy and trade call, more than ever before, for resolute and daring actions to covenant efficient measures apt to ensure economic recovery on a worldwide scale, not only in developed countries. We are promoters of a concept of the need for structural changes, which should revamp on new and equitable bases and the current system of international trading and financial relations.

Highlighting the priotity of the developing countries' foreign debt problem, which has a global character and may cause a far-reaching crisis, the Romanian minister said: We advocate the concerted, unitary action of developing countries, apt to determine the developed countries, the international banks and companies to adopt a new, realistic attitude, and thus avoid that the creditor developed countries should set their conditions to each debtor country separately. We also attach great importance to the developed countries' pledging not to adopt further restrictions, to the provision of the conditions required for a free and equitable trade.

The Romanian delegation, the speaker said, set forth the suggestion to create, at the level of the Group of 77, a commission on the elaboration of the outlines of a joint programme of negotiation with the developed countries and of draft programme of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, of mutual assistance and further expansion of their cooperation.

As is well known, Romania proposed the convening of a summit conference of the developing countries, organized in close cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement.

With a view to attaining this aim, we are ready to organize, in Bucharest, in 1985, a meeting open to the participation of all the developing countries for the elaboration of a plan of action for the preparation of the conference. Such a plan could include, among other things, the convening of an expert meeting on questions relating to the object of the conference, measures of utilization of the existing instruments of the Group of 77 at the headquarters of international organizations, the convening of a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARMS, FOOD ENTERPRISES

AU032017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1984 -- On October 3 RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to farm research and production units, to enterprises of the food industry. During this working dialogue essential problems were analysed related to the steady increases of plant and animal productions in the current five-year plan period and in the following years.

The Romanian party and state leader was accompanied by Ion Dinca, Silviu Curticeanu, as well as by the ministers of agriculture and food industry, machine-building industry, by executives of economic departments and central institutions.

The visit started at the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Crops, a powerful unit of the Romanian agricultural research. During the talks conducted with experts of the institute the achievements the Fundulea Institute scored so far were highlighted, measures being set to enhance the contribution scientific research makes to the development of agriculture on modern bases, to ever bigger and stable crops.

The Fundulea Research and Production Institute for the Cultivation and Processing of Sugar Beet, unit set up in February 1981, was visited next. The activity of the institute focuses on four wide-scope research programmes related to the cultivation of sugar beet and its capitalization, on solutions and technologies to obtain sweet substances on chicory cultivation processing. The concerns of this collectivity to obtain high-yield varieties, resistant to diseases and pests, to frost and drought, suitable to mechanization, the results of research work in applying fertilization and irrigation technologies, weed control as well as the concerns for identifying new sources of sweet substances -- like sorghum, maize, pumpkin -- and applying improved sugar extraction technologies were (?tellingly) illustrated in a comprehensive exhibition [words indistinct] by President Nicolae Ceausescu who also visited several laboratories and greenhouses for seed production.

Just as at the other institute, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the experts to continue their research work so as to achieve new, more productive varieties of cereals and technical plants, as well as the necessary seeds and culture technologies.

The RCP general secretary's working dialogue in (?Ilfov) Count continued at the sugar beet industrialization enterprise of Fundulea, a unit built in record time (one and a half years) and commissioned these days. It is completely equipped with Romanian-made outfit. Taking it as a model, new units are under construction in other localities. The visit continued to the experiment station of Belciugatele where students of the Bucharest Agronomic Institute are practically trained with a view to improving the education process and integrating it with research and production.

The last unit visited by President Nicolae Ceausescu was the canned meat and meat preparation manufacturing enterprise of Popesti Leordeni where new production units have been commissioned at the beginning of this year.

Together with experts of the relevant ministry and central department, President Nicolae Ceausescu set measures for the development of efficient procedures of turning bones and fats to best account until the end of this five-year period and in the next quinquennium, procedures which yielded good results at the new section of the enterprise visited. Under the programme approved, another twelve such units are to be built in the main regions of the country.

At the end of his visit there President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed about a programme regarding the assimilation by the machine-building industry of new processing installations which will (?map) the production units to be built near the slaughterhouses in the country in (?the) years to come.

The representatives of ministries in charge with activities in this domain assured that every measure should be taken to rigorously apply the national programme for a better capitalization of by-products in this sector of the national economy.

The working people in the units visited extended an enthusiastic reception to the RCP general secretary and president of the Republic showing their gratitude for his steady concern for the homeland's socioeconomic development and the ensurance of high material and spiritual standards to all working people.

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov on Tuesday, October 2, Set Herabat, Thailand's ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 2 Oct 84 AU]

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- A protocol between the Ministry of Tourism of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Bulgarian Association for Recreation and Tourism was signed on Tuesday in Bucharest. The protocol provides for extending tourist relations between the two countries in 1985 and sets forth guidelines for developing bilateral tourist cooperation in the following 5-year period. [Text] [Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 84 p 5]

REAGAN-GROMYKO CONTACT 'IMPORTANT IN MANY WAYS'

AU021648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 84 p 2

[Jurij Gustincic commentary: "Peaceful Meeting"]

[Excerpts] When trouble is serious, formalities are of little importance. It is understandable that Mondale, Reagan's Democratic opponent, says that President Reagan's 3-hour meeting with Andrey Gromyko was not much of an achievement. Instead of talking with the "first man" in the Soviet Union, Reagan -- with great difficulty and only a few weeks before the election -- "only" got to talk with the foreign minister. Mondale cannot do anything else. He is using the formal shortcoming in order to hit at his political opponent. The fact remains that the White House meeting is important in many ways.

On the diplomatic front, particularly on the front of the biggest world powers, the importance of the event is determined by the situation and not by the event. It is true that Reagan came to power under the slogan of revising detente -- because, according to him, America had done poorly and had to make good what had been lost, particularly in the military field -- but he only took over the relay baton from disappointed Carter's hands. The cessation of Gromyko's visits to the United States and even of summits was not connected with either the feelings or the ideology of one statesman or another. It was a natural consequence of the situation. The big powers did not follow either the spirit or the letter of their own agreements.

Just as the beginning of the crisis was not merely tied to personalities, but to real differences as well, the new slow drawing together is also tied to something more than Moscow's realiziation that it will find it difficult to sustain the space race or the need of the White House to silence the suspicions that Reagan is excessively belligerent before the elections. There are reasons for such interpretations, too, especially if one takes into account the great chance that Reagan has in the coming elections. It is better for the other side to ensure contacts before the elections, while the White House is attentive, than afterwards, when it will be sure of its position. However, the superpowers had to initiate contacts so that they would not lose control over the events and the arms race. After all, both sides can note that they did not score any great points in the world through their rivalry: They cannot boast of any triumphs in any region. Therefore, they are actually "condemned" to return to detente, as Kissinger put it.

It seems that the contacts begun in New York and carried on in the Oval Office are still so circumspect and uncertain and the American-Soviet relations continue to be so bad that we need not think about the risks of rapprochement. Even in the eyes of the rest of the world, there is still plenty of scope and much need for Washington and Moscow to do something to improve the world atmosphere. Everything in its time.

U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS KOSOVO, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU031928 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] During his two-day visit to Kosovo, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, David Anderson, was received by Ilia Vakic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee; Academician Hajredin Hoxha, rector of the University of Kosovo; Redzaj Suroi, chief editor of RILINDJA; and Osman Gashi, chief editor of Pristina Radio and Television. During the day, the U.S. ambassador paid a visit to the Popular and University Library of Kosovo.

HIGHER LC ORGANS LACK SELF-CRITICAL ATTITUDE

AU031417 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Sep 84 p 1

[Ivan Torov article: "The Debate: Lest the Forums Stay Behind"]

[Excerpts] By opening the public general party debate on the implementation of the leading role of the LC and the well-known accumulated misfortunes in the political and economic life of the country, the LCY Central Committee made an exceptionally important as well as far-reaching move in the democratization of the organization of which it is the highest organ.

The party rank and file in the basic LC organization have joined extensively in the debate, and there are more and more reports in the public about a critical and self-critical re-examination of their own and of social practice.

One gains the impression, however, that all people are not joining the public debate with the same dynamics. Considering that the LCY Central Committee at its 13th session, with its sharp criticism of the situation and a certain self-criticism of its own behavior, to some extent gave an example of how the method and style of work have to change, it appears that one cannot say something similar about the central and provincial committees of the LC, the majority of the communal committees, and their political executive organs. Even after all this time since the publication of the draft conclusions, and an even longer time since the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, higher LC organs seem to have considered it sufficient to prepare, organize, and guide the party rank and file for the discussion instead of leaving the initiative to the rank and file and speaking out self-critically about themselves, their work, their omissions and problems, and their share in the present misfortunes, thus stimulating the rank and file discussion by their own example.

Political and economic practice shows us daily that we are talking about very serious questions indeed.

We have witnessed a process of federalization of the LCY over many years, and of the LCY being reduced to a loose coalition of republican and provincial parties, because of which one of the basic party "laws" -- the principle of democratic centralism -- has been watered down almost to the end and for many has become a sort of "voluntary obligation."

Along with the severance of party ties at the LCY level, the statist consciousness has been strengthening in the LCY parts, and therefore it comes as no surprise that the republican and provincial organs and their leaderships behaved like "a party in power," whose interventions in connivance with "their" state went to far that at certain times they caused real trouble in the economic life of the SFRY and made the political situation even more complex and dangerous.

At the same time, this logic increasingly led the party rank and file into a dilemma: are Communists members of a unified revolutionary organization or are they members of political parties in a coalition. Naturally, much justified dissatisfaction, and in some cases even revolt, has "emerged" out of this, opportunism, lack of interest, and silence have "taken hold," and the list of those who voluntarily left party ranks has been growing even longer with time.

It is not difficult to demonstrate to what extent such a style of work in the LCY in past years (and even now) contributed to the economic misfortunes in which we have landed: the reduction of the united workers class of the SFRY to the classes of the republics and provinces, and even worse -- those of communes; the transformation of the LC of a republic into the sole representative of the interests of a nation or workers class in its territory; autarkic and megalomaniac development of the national economies; severance of the natural links in production over the entire Yugoslav territory; excessive borrowing in the country and abroad; nonimplementation of, and resistance to, the Program of Long-Term Economic Stabilization; and seriously failed investments.

In such an analysis, one can hardly avoid the basic question: Has all that has been (and now is) happening bypassing the party, its organs, and leadership? The answer is in essence easy to recognize: Few of these things have happened and have been decided upon without the knowledge of the communal, central, and provincial committee (and many even put their signatures to them or gave their blessing). It is sufficient to recall that the delegates and their basis had the smallest share in many capital decisions, but the political-state bureaucracies had the decisive influence.

Thus there are many, too many matters that higher party organs should discuss in the general party debate, beyond the "agenda." After all, fierce remarks and ticklish questions are being addressed to them more and more frequently in the party discussions in the basic organizations, and they are waiting for proper answers.

SUKRIJA TOAST AT PCI DINNER IN ROME 28 SEP

LD281538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Rome 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI gave a formal dinner at the Sheraton today in honor of Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The dinner was attended by the participants in the talks and other high-ranking personalities, including Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini, Antonio Rubbi, Borislav Milosevic, Aleksandar Sekulic, Ambassador Ante Skataretiko, Danilo Milic, Zvonko Stenek and Dr Ughi. Toasts were exchanged by the host and his guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Replying to the toast proposed by Natta, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said:

In the kind of relations that have existed for a long time now between the LCY and the PCI and which are based on the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect, meetings like this have already become tradition. They have enriched both sides with fresh comprehension and experience and have always contributed to the promotion of our comradely cooperation. They represent an established practice of two close and friendly parties and of two neighboring and friendly countries, determined and ready to keep constantly cultivating and developing these relations of friendship and cooperation. The results achieved in cooperation between our parties and our countries thus far encourage us and bind us to continue to do so.

Bearing in mind the deeply disturbed international relations, numerous hotbeds of crisis and war conflicts, and the dangerously tense international situation in all regions, including Europe, we may say that relations between the SFRY and Italy represent an example which is increasingly gaining in importance. Political farsightedness and good will, both of which are in short supply in today's world paved the way to stable, fruitful cooperation, and friendship.

It goes without saying that even today relations between our countries are not completely problem-free, but what is essential is the kind of spirit with which the setting of them is approached. During the recent period of time, SAWPY and the LCY have had meetings and talks like these we are having today, as well as with their other partners, the democratic parties of Italy. During these contacts, it was noted on both sides that there is genuine readiness to develop friendly relations between our two countries. This is a real guarantee that our relations will continue in the same way in the future and contribute to peace, security, and cooperation in this part of the world.

Regrettably, the international situation is a cause for grave concern. Bloc confrontation and the arms race have reached the point of absurdity. Not only have enough arms been manufactured to make it possible to destroy the whole world several times over, but these arms are already now having catastrophic economic, social, and political consequences in the world. The historically outdated system of international economic relations, which the countries are stubbornly endeavoring to preserve, is placing developing countries in an unbearable position and is a constant source of upheavals, conflicts, and threats to world peace.

We have said, not only once but several times, and we jointly drew the conclusion during our talks with Comrade Berlinguer last year, that only persistent action by progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces throughout the world and increased initiative and responsibility of all international factors can radically change the situation in favor of peace and the settlement of accumulated problems. These problems concern us all. The struggle to resolve them, the struggle for the peaceful elimination of the hotbeds of crisis, for the right of every nation to make sovereign decisions on its own destiny, and for the building of the new international economic order is the concern of us all, of all countries, and all progressive, democratic forces of the world.

In our talks, we noted that the LCY and the PCI are deeply involved in these tasks, each one in our own way and on the basis of our own countries' international positions. Our country, as you know, has exerted and continues to exert enormous efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, which today represents one of the most important factors for world peace and for just international relations in the United Nations, at the CSCE, through international and Balkan initiatives, and through bilateral activities with the aim of overcoming the present negative trends in international relations, building mutual trust, and finding solutions to the acute problems of today's world. The LCY and our other sociopolitical organizations are making a major contribution in their international activity to this work. In doing so, we proceed from the firm conviction that for this world there is no alternative to the relaxation of tension and affirmation of the principles of active peaceful coexistence. The talks which we have had with you strengthen us in our conviction and will further encourage us to continue to resolutely carry on with our joint struggle for peace, and the deomcratization of international, economic, and political relations.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that this struggle will be more successful when relations in the workers' and communist movement, relations between all progressive and democratic forces in the world are based more on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference, and every party's responsibility to its own working class and people. These principles have proved themselves as an irreplaceable foundation of solidarity and cooperation between all progressive and democratic forces.

After pointing out the LCY's basic tasks in the present stage of the SFRY's development. Ali Sukrija concluded that like the PCI, the LCY considers that for progressive people today there is no task more urgent than striving to secure lasing and just peace in the world.

By struggling for this, we respond to the deepest aspirations and interests of our peoples, the working class, the young, our women and all other social categories, their desire to build a better future, and new social relations based on the socialist ideals of freedom, social justice, democracy, and humanism.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL TALKS

Meets Djuranovic, Planinc

LD040844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 3 Oct 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, October 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema noted here this evening that the international community can do much for an improvement in present unsatisfactory international political and economic relations. In this context the two presidents highlighted the role of the non-aligned countries, which they stated can greatly contribute towards settlement of outstanding world problems.

In the closing round of their talks, Presidents Djuranovic and Eyadema also exchanged views on the role of big powers in international developments and pointed to the causes of the current worsening of international relations.

Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema also met this evening. Noting that Yugoslav-Togolese cooperation is developing successfully, Planinc and Eyadema especially called for expanding bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides agreed to invest additional efforts to balance Yugoslav-Togolese trade in which Yugoslavia has a deficit because of large phosphate imports from Togo. Balancing trade will be one of the basic tasks of the Yugoslav-Togolese Committee for Economic Cooperation, which is being constituted. Planinc pointed out that Yugoslav enterprises could make a major contribution to Togo's overall development by their greater participation in capital development projects and greater exports.

Djuranovic Toasts Eyadema

LD012224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, who is on an official visit to the SFRY.

At the dinner, attended by representatives of political, public, and cultural life and other prominent guests, the host and guest proposed toasts. Beginning his toast, Veselin Djuranovic recalled the meetings between President Eyadema and Josip Broz Tito and the friendly cooperation between the two countries' peoples, pointing to the need for it to expand in economic and other spheres.

"This endeavor," added Djuranovic, "is also our joint commitment toward yet another tradition which unites us -- our close cooperation in the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, and other international forums, especially now when we share the conviction that only a swing toward more favorable trends in international relations can save the world and preserve all nations' vital interests.

"The confrontation between the blocs and its horrifying projection to other areas are constantly spreading. Against a lack of dialogue and agreement on essential matters, crises are flaring up in the world and hotspots and conflicts are being born. The increasingly firm positions and ever growing privileges of the already rich and powerful are placing the developing countries in a position of ever increasing dependence."

After recalling that Africa is exposed to pressures and interference from various sides, Djuranovic said: "The right of a people to a life in peace, freedom and dignity, to the selection of their own path, and to a development unhindered by interventions and interference by others is the principle we adhere to in crises and conflicts, no matter where they are in the world, from the Middle and Near East, Africa, South and Southeast Asia, to Central America.

"All these serious problems are to be found in the areas of the developing countries, and they burden their already increasingly intolerable position in the international economic arena."

Veselin Djuranovic said that all this constitutes the priority action of the nonaligned countries and at the same time the broad platform for activity which unanimously emerged from the Seventh Nonaligned Countries' Summit. The agreed upon decisions which we adopted gained in relevance with the development of world events. This demands heightened activity by the nonaligned in respect of the movement's orientations and our policy's original principles. Individual or common difficulties must be a challenge and not a brake to new and even greater efforts. For all these reasons, we attach exceptional significance to the convocation of an international conference on financial and monetary questions as soon as possible. Indira Gandhi, the chairwoman of our movement, came forward with such a proposal to the world community, and in particular to the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries and Group of 77 in New York, and the forthcoming ministerial conference to be held next year in Luanda. [as received] These are opportunities for new important agreements and for confirming the unity and action capability of our movement in the struggle for a lasting and comprehensive peace, agreement-reaching, equal cooperation, and general progress, and thereby the movement's irreplaceable role in international relations.

CULTURAL TALKS WITH ALBANIA RESUME 3 OCT

LD031042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 3 Oct 34

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Albanian talks on the conclusion of the first program of cooperation between the two countries in the field of science, education, and culture, which began in Belgrade at the end of June, were resumed in Belgrade today. The Yugoslav delegation at these talks is led by Vlastimir Stamenovic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technological Cooperation, while the Albanian is led by Ymer Minxhozi, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [title as received]

MARKOVIC, CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSS BETTER TRADE

LD032035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, October 3 (TANJUG) -- Cuba has indicated the possibility of the Yugoslav oil industry "INA" of Zagreb participating in the construction of tanker port and oil base in Cuba.

In a talk Republic Premier of Croatia Ante Markovic had with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrias today in Zagreb, both sides stressed the successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba to date. A shared interest was also stated in further development of trade, particularly Yugoslavia's participation in development of the pharmaceuticals industry in Cuba.

The possibility was also stressed for bigger imports of coffee, tropical fruit, sugar, and tobacco from Cuba, while Yugoslav producers would participate in building refigerator and other facilities in Cuba. In 1983, Yugoslavia exports to Cuba totaled some 12.8 million dollars. Croatia's participation in the overall exports to Cuba exceeded 37 percent. In the same period Yugoslav imports from Cuba totaled some 4.3 million dollars.

ZEMLJARIC ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD031018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric arrived in Baghdad last night, Tuesday, for several days of talks with Iraqi leaders on the further promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq. Zemljaric has also brought a message from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Zemljaric, co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, has stated the hope that his talks in Iraq will contribute to the further consolidation and deepening of fruitful cooperation.

Zemljaric and members of the Yugoslav delegation will today, Wednesday, attend a ceremony on the occasion of diverting the waters of the Euphrates to a new storage lake at Al-Haditah, to supply a major hydro-electric power plant and irrigation project, which is being built by several Yugoslav working organisations with some 2,000 workers. The value of the works is estimated at 600 million dollars.

LCY COMMISSION PRESIDENT MEETS PRON'S JASKIERNA

LD031430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0811 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Vogo Srzentic, a member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Commission for Development of the LC and Cadre Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Jerzy Jaskierna, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] of the PPR, who as a member of a PRON delegation is staying in the SFRY at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During their conversation, Srzentic spoke of the basic directions of LCY activity at the internal level, and especially of the current issues being implemented by the LCY, and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity, and the interparty discussion conducted in connection with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

Jerzy Jakierna spoke of the internal political situation in the PPR and of PRON activity in the implementation of political understanding and socialist reform in the PPR.

ALBANIAN NATIONALIST GROUP SENTENCED IN PEC

LD031649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pec, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- After a 3-day trial, the council of five judges of the Pec District Court presided over by Uk Mucaj today passed sentences ranging from 8 months to 7 years imprisonment on members of a hostile group that had been engaged in Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The first accused, Haki Morina, 21, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for conspiring to carry out hostile activities. After the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in 1981, he cut telephone lines on several occasions as a sign of support for those hostile developments. The same year he organized hostile demonstrations at the Kijevo village school and wrote hostile slogans on walls on several occasions. The last offense committed by this irredentist was the printing of hostile pamphlets calling people to mark this April's third anniversary of the hostile demonstrations.

For committing criminal acts of hostile activity or hostile propaganda, the members of the group were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment: Serimet Pampini, 26, and Seidi Hadziu, 27, to 4-1/2 years each; Tafilj Morina, 18, to 2-12 years; Habib Morina, 19, to 1-1/2 years; Ibis Krasnici, 21, to 8 months; and L.K., a 17-year-old juvenile, to 1 year.

ELEVEN INDICTED FOR PLANTING EXPLOSIVES

LD032222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- A trial starts tomorrow in the Pristina District Court of 11 persons accused of planting explosive devices at several places in Pristina. From June 1981 to March 1984, when they were captured, the individuals carried out 14 hostile actions of planting explosives at very busy spots in the capital of Kosovo with the purpose of alarming citizens, spreading fear and insecurity, and compelling Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from the province. Eight people from the group, one of whom managed to flee abroad, belonged to the hostile underground organization, the "Kosovo Committee for Protection of the Rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia," which acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The group operated according to precisely drawn up plans and the utmost caution. Those responsible for planting the explosives chose sites that would cause the greatest alarm. The group also intended to launch a series of attacks on certain personalities.

Nine of the group are charged with conspiring to carry out hostile and terrorist activity on the basis of Article 136, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 125, and is punishable by sentences commensurate with the gravest crimes under Article 139 of the SFRY Criminal Law.

One person is charged with helping with this kind of dealings and another with not reporting a criminal act. Four others will find themselves in the dock for maintaining in contacts with some of the group and conducting hostile propaganda.